

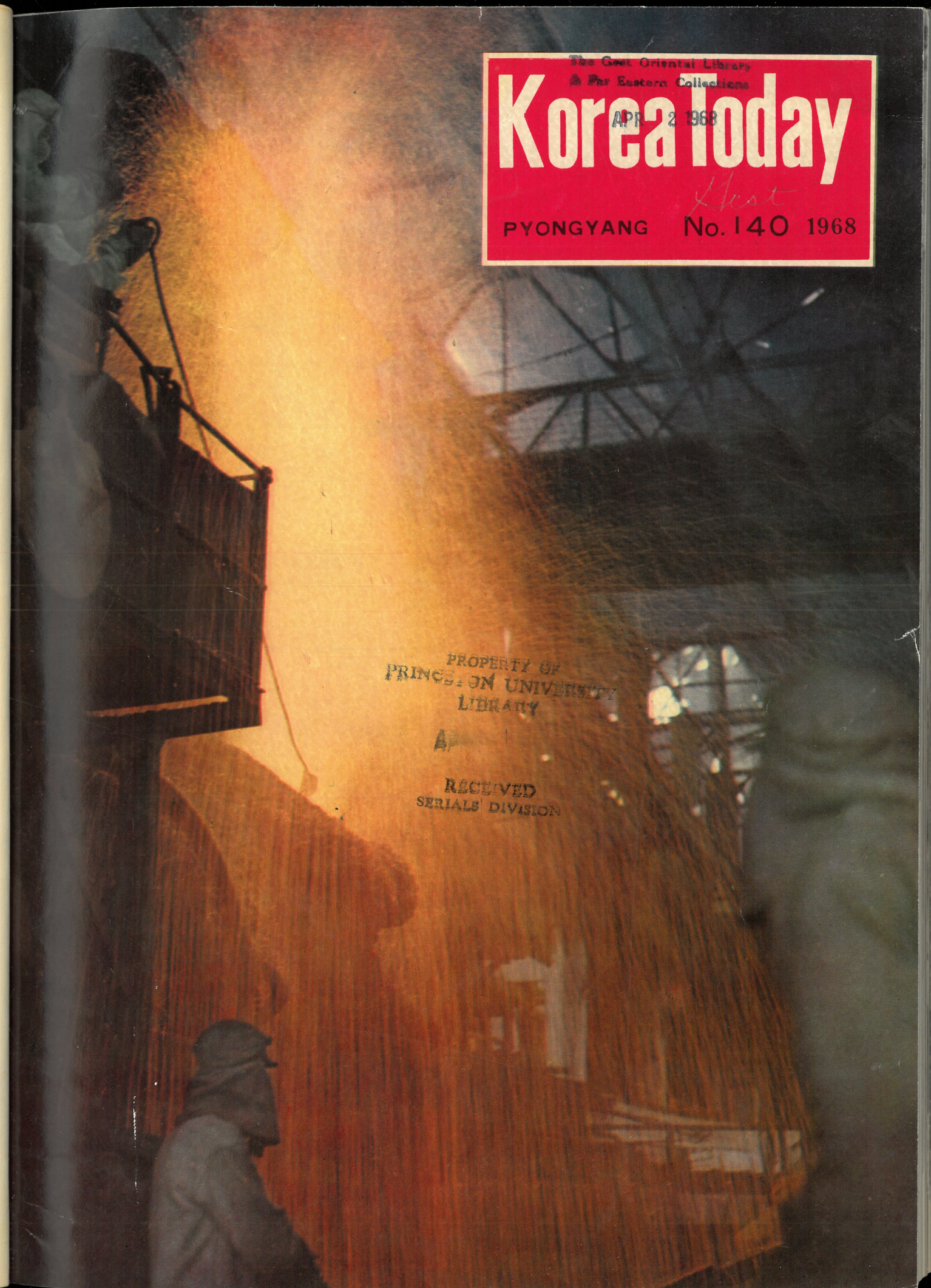
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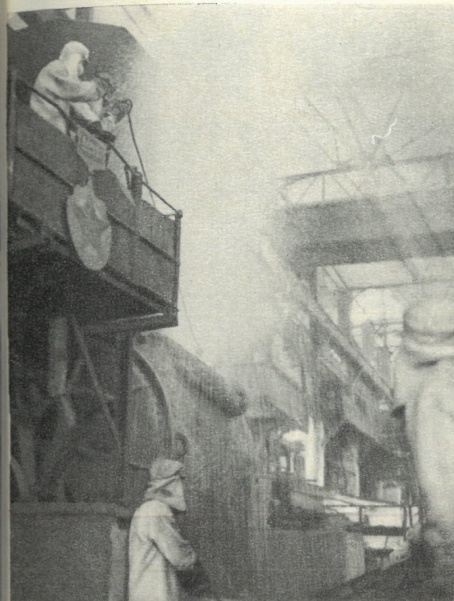
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The blast furnaces of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works built by our workers after the war

Photo by An Myong

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: In response to the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, the workers of the Hungnam Smeltery carried on a collective drive for technical innovation and fulfilled the plan for 1967 more than 80 days ahead of schedule amid the Chollima advance for implementing the Party's new line on building the economy and defences in parallel. They are fully determined to make continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance this year to cause a greater upsurge in production.

Photo by Choe Ryong Chol

BACK COVER: A snow scene of the Daedong river promenade

Photo by Ryu Han In

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Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, warmly shaking hands with President Moktar Ould Daddah

Epochal Development of Korea-Mauritanian Friendship and Co-operation

President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania paid a state visit to our country from October 24 to 27 last year at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The visit of President Moktar Ould Daddah to our country was an event of epochal significance in further consolidating and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and co-

operation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

During their stay in Korea President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people. The honoured guests from Mauritania visited factories, farm villages and cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang and closely sensed wherever they went the feelings of friendship cherished

by the Korean people toward the Mauritanian people.

During the sojourn of the guests in Korea talks were held between Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, and a joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was issued.

At the talks Premi

Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Mauritania and on a number of international questions of common concern and reached unanimity of views.

The agreements on trade and on scientific and technical co-operation were concluded between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Though Korea and Mauritania are far apart from each other geographically, the peoples of the two countries are closely linked with each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building a new life. They have supported each other and strengthened solidarity with each other on the common front against U.S.-led imperialism and for safeguarding their national independence and achieving the prosperity of their countries.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations between both countries in November 1964 led to the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between both peoples on to a higher stage.

The visit of President Moktar Ould Daddah to our country demonstrated clearly that the friendly relations between both

countries were developing day by day.

President Moktar Ould Daddah highly appreciated the brilliant achievements scored by the Korean people in the construction of an independent national economy under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and expressed his wholehearted support to the Korean people in their struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and reunifying their country by themselves without any interference by outside forces.

For this, the President reaffirmed the necessity of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist army of aggression occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

This constituted a great encouragement to the Korean people who, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, were bringing about a new great revolutionary upsurge upholding the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel to meet the great event of the country's reunification with full preparations.

Premier Kim Il Sung highly appreciated the many successes

the Mauritanian people, under the correct leadership of President Moktar Ould Daddah, had attained in liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule, safeguarding their national unity, building their national economy and national culture, and training their own cadres and national army following the independence and sincerely wished them still greater successes in the future.

As was pointed out in the joint statement, the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Mauritania not only conforms to the interests of both peoples, but also contributes to the strengthening of the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

At present the aggressive forces of U.S.-led imperialism which find themselves in a predicament in face of the powerful struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism are further straining the international situation, perpetrating ever more undisguised manoeuvres for aggression and war in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. Under these circumstances it is necessary for all the anti-imperialist forces of the world to unite and wage a joint struggle against U.S.-led imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists are waging a criminal war of ag-

Lining 6-km. route working people of Pyongyang warmly welcome the goodwill envoy of the people of Mauritania





The platform of the Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

gression against the Vietnamese people, throwing in hundreds of thousands of their aggressor troops and heinous homicidal weapons; and they, occupying the southern part of our country, are hampering the struggle of our people to reunify their country by themselves, while engrossed in preparations for another aggressive war in Korea.

The U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists are desperately committing aggressive acts against the Arab peoples and giving an active support to the Portuguese colonialists and the racialists of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in their criminal schemes against the African peoples.

It is quite natural, therefore, that Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah jointly expressed an absolute support for and firm solidarity with the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the righteous struggle of the U.A.R. people against the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and the struggle of other peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national liberation and the consolidation of independence.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea make it a firm princi-

ple of their foreign policy to give consistent support to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and colonialism, and they value solidarity with them.

The Mauritanian Government and people enjoy the respect of the Korean people because they are opposed to imperialism, old and new colonialism and racialism, support the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations and are actively striving for the unity and complete liberation of Africa. The resolute measures taken by the Mauritanian Government to break off the diplomatic relations with the U.S.-British imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are an expression of its firm stand against imperialism.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people highly appreciate the correct measures taken by the Mauritanian Government against the U.S.-led imperialist aggressors and express firm solidarity with it."

The visit of President Moktar Ould Daddah showed once again that the state relations between our country and the newly-independent states of Asia and Africa are developing with each passing day. The international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

the only legal sovereign against imperialism and colonialism which represents the interests and for national liberation of the 40 million Korean people and the consolidation of independence, and actively strive to

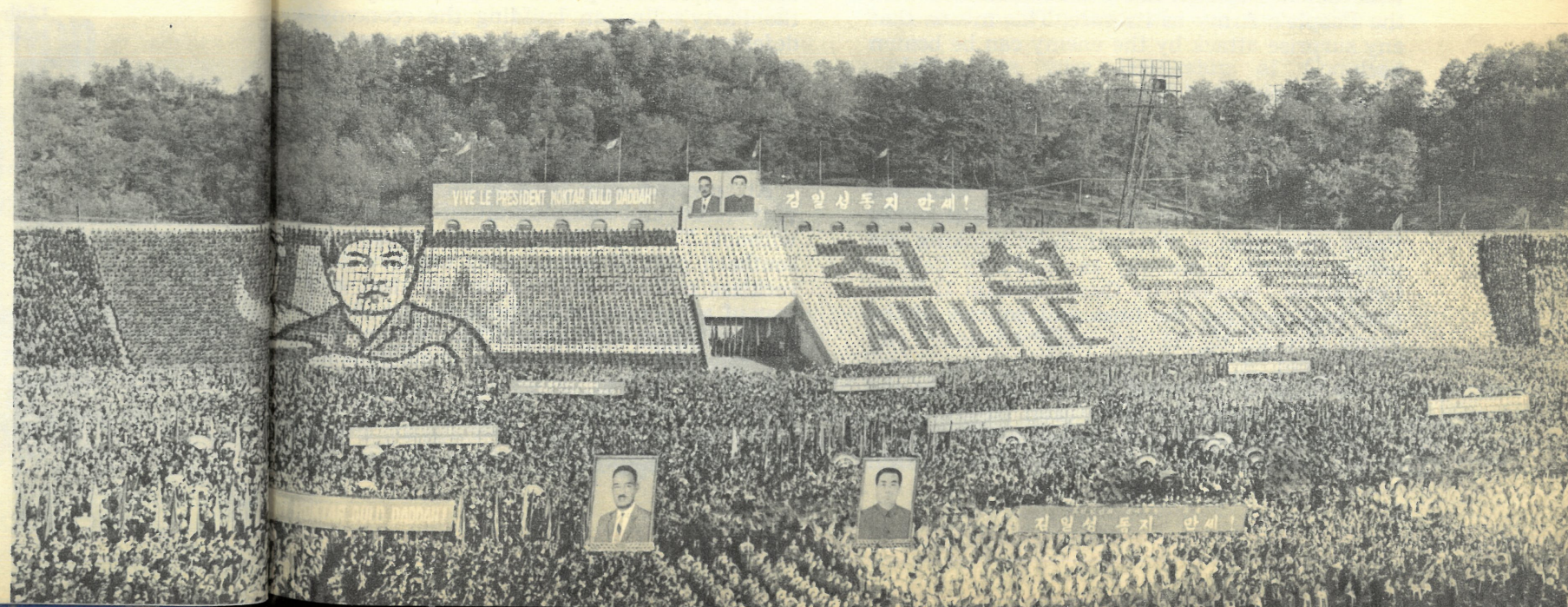
Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and the Mauritanian people.

holding the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, the Korean people will continue to dash forward at the speed of Chollima (winged horse), so as to greet the advent of the great event—the reunification of the country, the supreme national task of the Korean people—with full preparations. At the same time, they will support in every way the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples

President Moktar Ould Daddah invited Comrade Kim Il Sung to pay a state visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Comrade Kim Il Sung accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples will further develop in all fields in the future.

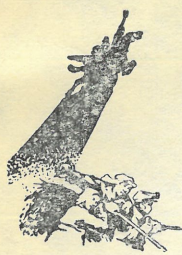
The Pyongyang city mass rally in welcome of President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania



Accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung, President Moktar Ould Daddah visited the Kiyang Tractor Plant

President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party visited the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Pyongyang





Great Chollima Advance

Our people cross the threshold of the New Year 1968 in the thick of their grand Chollima advance.

Proudly reflecting on the brilliant successes achieved last year under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, we enter the New Year with wider vistas before us and greater confidence.

Last year, economic construction and defence upbuilding made further progress, the political and ideological unity of the entire people was strengthened, and the revolutionary base was further consolidated in our country, thanks to the people's endeavours to implement the decision of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966.

Working with devotion for the implementation of the decision of the Conference of the Party, our heroic working class and all other sections of the working people in our country rapidly increased production in industry, agriculture and other fields of the national economy by making an effective use of the economic foundations already laid. They also completed and put into operation a large number of important objects of capital construction.

Meanwhile, a fresh advancement was scored in the struggle for strengthening the country's defence power. The military line of the Party for turning the People's Army into a cadre army, for modernizing it, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole land, while better preparing the People's Army and the entire people politically and ideologically, was firmly adhered to and, as a result, a nationwide defence system has been established with the People's Army as its core. This means that any surprise attack by the enemy can be beaten back.

The education of the entire working people in the Party's policies and the revolutionary traditions was conducted vigorously, and a struggle was waged successfully for revolutionizing and working-classing them. This was conducive to establishing among them the only Party ideas, that is, the attitude of thinking and acting in the same way as the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung does and carrying the lines and policies of the Party through to the end under whatever circumstances.

The brilliant victories in the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and to the local people's assemblies of all levels held last November demonstrated the iron-strong political

and ideological unity of the whole society rallied firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, with one monolithic thought and will and our people's absolute support to and confidence in the Party and the people's power. The victories also further consolidated the organs of people's power, the mighty weapon of our revolution.

Meanwhile, the universal nine-year education with a technical slant was made compulsory which enables all boys and girls of 7 to receive education free of tuition. At the same time, a radical measure was taken to raise the teachers' salaries markedly.

All these victories won last year by our people constitute a sure guarantee for turning the revolutionary base into an impregnable fortress and for taking the initiative in meeting the great revolutionary event of national reunification.

The ever growing might of the country and the correct, independent home and foreign policies have enhanced its prestige as never before and further consolidated its positions in the international arena.

Greater and more honourable revolutionary tasks are set before our people who are seeing the old year, a proud year of victorious struggle, out and the New Year in.

Particularly, in 1968 we shall celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean People's Army.

Greeting this significant year, the entire Korean people are up in a body to carry through the Party's line on building the economy and defences simultaneously and to expedite the country's reunification and the victory of the revolution on a nation-wide scale by keeping up the revolutionary upsurge on all fronts in socialist construction and quickening the Chollima advance more vigorously.

At present our revolution finds itself in a very tense and complex situation, within and without. The U.S. imperialists occupying the southern part of our country are now bent on reckless military provocations to start another war of aggression against our people. And they are escalating their burglarious war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, while indulging in acts of aggression and subversive activities throughout the world.

The prevailing situation calls for the all-out strengthening of the country's defence capa-

ties.

Adhering more firmly to the military line of the Party, we will build up the People's Army into a cadre army each member of which can tackle one hundred foes, arm the entire people and convert the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

Our people will always closely follow every move of the enemy with a high revolutionary vigilance. If the enemy dares to start another war against our people, he, the aggressor, will suffer retaliatory blows a thousand times heavier and will be swept away once and for all from the land of Korea.

While increasing the country's defence power, we will augment its economic strength further and rapidly improve the people's livelihood through efficient socialist economic construction.

Under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, we will increase production by tapping the reserves latent in all fields of the national economy to the utmost, and will continuously promote the large-scale capital construction and the building of medium and small factories, thereby further extending and consolidating the foundations of an independent national economy.

It is not easy, of course, to push ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding simultaneously, vigorously and at a still higher tempo. But to do so is the requirement of the basic interests of our revolution and a worthwhile, honorable task for the new victory of the revolution.

Looking back to the years when they, in answer to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, rose and unfolded the great Chollima movement in high, elated spirits and brought about a radical change in the appearance of this land, our people are filled with a fresh determination to effect another great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction in the new year and thereby creditably carry through the Party's line on building the economy and defences in parallel.

Entering the new year, our people are more energetically accelerating the grand march of Chollima, tightening their grip on the rifle in one hand and the sickle or hammer in the other. Marching forward vigorously, they will kindle the flames of new innovations.

The struggle for implementing the Party's

line on the simultaneous building of the economy and defences is a struggle to frustrate the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our people, a struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and liberate the people there.

All the brilliant successes achieved in the northern part of our Republic are exerting a powerful revolutionary influence on the South Korean people who are groaning under the barbarous suppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Last year the South Korean people unyieldingly fought to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' and their lackeys' war schemes and dispatch of the puppet troops to South Vietnam, and for their democratic freedom and rights against the fascist tyranny and for the independent reunification of the country.

This year they will wage a more resolute struggle to drive out of South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the source of all the sufferings and misfortunes of our people and to shatter the Japanese militarists' attempt to come back to South Korea as aggressors. The people in South Korea will also fight uncompromisingly to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi clique and reunify the country by the Koreans themselves.

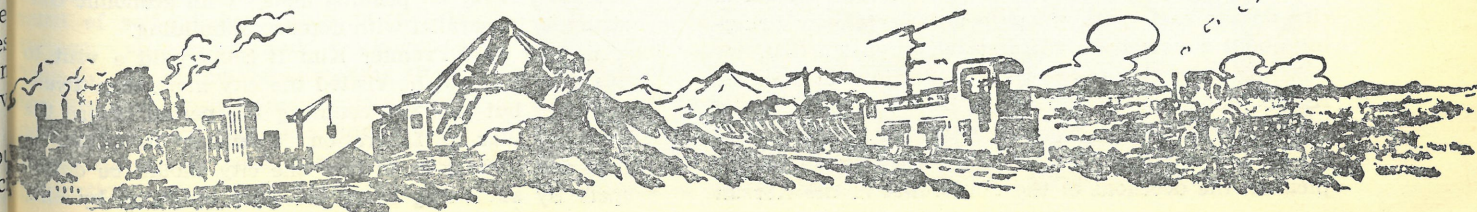
The revolutionary struggle of the Korean people is developing in close contact with the international revolutionary forces.

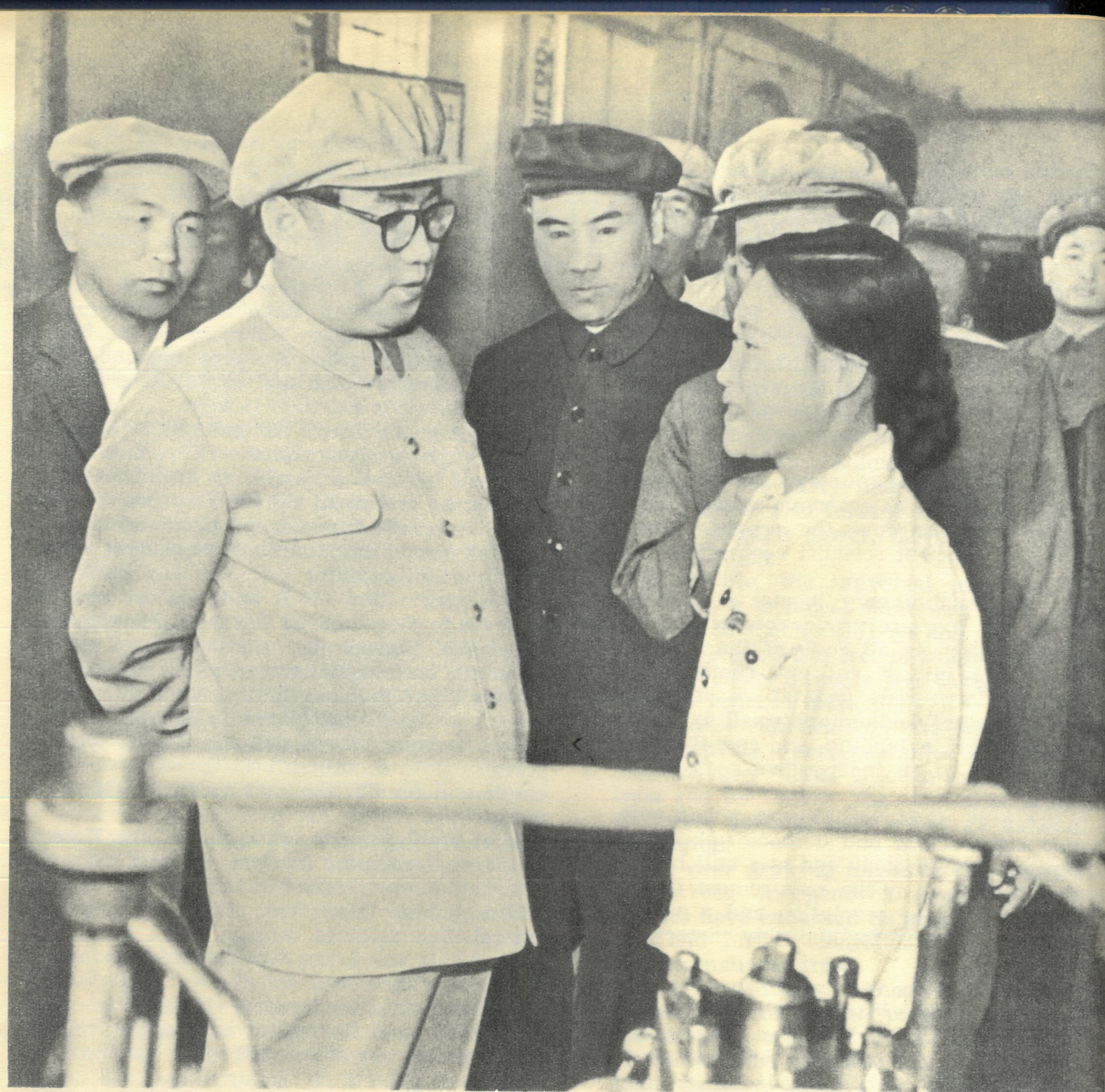
Greeting the New Year, the Korean people extend their militant support to all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for national liberation and for the consolidation of their independence against imperialism and colonialism, and sincerely wish them still greater successes in their struggle in the year ahead.

Under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, our people will always do their best to strengthen their solidarity with the revolutionary forces in all lands.

At present, the general situation is turning more and more in favor of our revolutionary cause.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, our people have started the new grand Chollima advance along the path indicated by him. So they are invincible and will certainly be crowned with victory and glory in their great cause.





Premier Kim Il Sung talking with workers of the Ryongsong Machine Plant during his personal guidance in the Hamhung area (June 1967)

The Whole City in a Flame of Revolutionary Upsurge

The toiling people in Hamhung, a major industrial city on the east coast of our country, are now bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction.

Acting upon the on-the-spot instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, they, together with the working people of the country, have risen in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Conference of the Korean

Workers' Party on pushing ahead with economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

In June 1967 Premier Kim Il Sung paid a visit to this city. By now, he visited the city more than twenty times, but this not counting the period before the Patriotic War of Liberation. Whenever he came, he gave instructions as to how the city should be developed. By advancing along the lines indicated by him

the city has grown into a large industrial city as it is today.

So, the whole city was stirred with still greater emotion and excitement by the recent visit of the respected and beloved Leader.

After a round of inspection calls at factories, enterprises, construction sites, schools, scientific research institutions in the city and then at farm villages in the suburbs, Premier Kim Il Sung laid down concrete tasks for different economic branches. He also visited stores, nurseries, kindergartens, and dwelling houses with solicitude for the people's welfare.

At the Ryongsong Machine Plant, he talked with the workers, explaining to them the present situation when the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their manoeuvres to ignite another war and the significance of the line of pushing ahead with economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding. He earnestly told them to take the lead and bring about a fresh revolutionary upsurge in the struggle for carrying through the Party's new line and emerge victorious from the struggle without fail. In this connection he reminded the workers of the plant of the fact that they had scored splendid results in the past by faithfully executing the revolutionary assignments set them by the Party at every stage of the revolution.

The teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung roused the whole working class and toiling people in the city to a struggle for bringing about new innovations. Every factory and every block of the streets stirred with activity, and thus a vigorous Chollima advance began.

After the Premier's visit, the workers and technicians of the Ryongsong Machine Plant turned out machinery for various factories and all types of equipments for economic construction and defence upbuilding over and above the plans, and that ahead of the set time. They displayed more creative initiatives in their work, setting up new records and renewing work norms constantly. In this way, they topped their quotas two or three times everyday. In each workshop the Chollima workteam movement was vigorously unfolded and a mass drive for technical innovations was carried on extensively. "Learn from the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas! Emulate them in our work and life!" was their slogan. The revolutionary passion and militant spirit they had displayed in the past when they turned out an 8-metre turning lathe and a 3,000-ton forging press by surmounting all difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, again prevailed through all shops and workteams. Thus, in slightly over two months after the Premier's visit alone, hundreds of new ideas for technical innovation were elaborated and introduced into production, with the result that the

work efficiency in each process rose considerably and the monthly output of such important products as compressor, winch, turbine blade, etc., grew two- or three-fold.

Following their example, all other factories in the city joined in the innovation drive.

During few months in the second half of last year the workers of the Hamhung Electrical Appliances Factory turned out 1.5-2 times as much goods every month as the monthly average of the first half. The workers of the Hamhung Machine Plant stepped up the production of major equipments to be installed in large plants.

Bearing in mind Premier Kim Il Sung's teaching, "Fertilizer means rice, and rice means socialism," the workers and technicians of the Hungnam Fertilizer Combine overfulfilled their production plan for the month when the Premier came to the factory, and have since been keeping up that production level. They put stress on expanding the capacities of the existing equipment and on the work of repairing and checking up on the machinery in good time. This led to a considerable increase in the capacities of the system of ammonia production through gasification of anthracite and of the synthesizing system. Also, the equipment for producing superphosphate of lime was renovated as a whole. In this way a great innovation has been made in the fertilizer production.

Every month the chemical fertilizer makers in Bongung are turning out fertilizer in excess of their plans for increased production, to say nothing of the state plans. Particularly, the producers of vinyl chloride in Bongung who were visited by Premier Kim Il Sung,

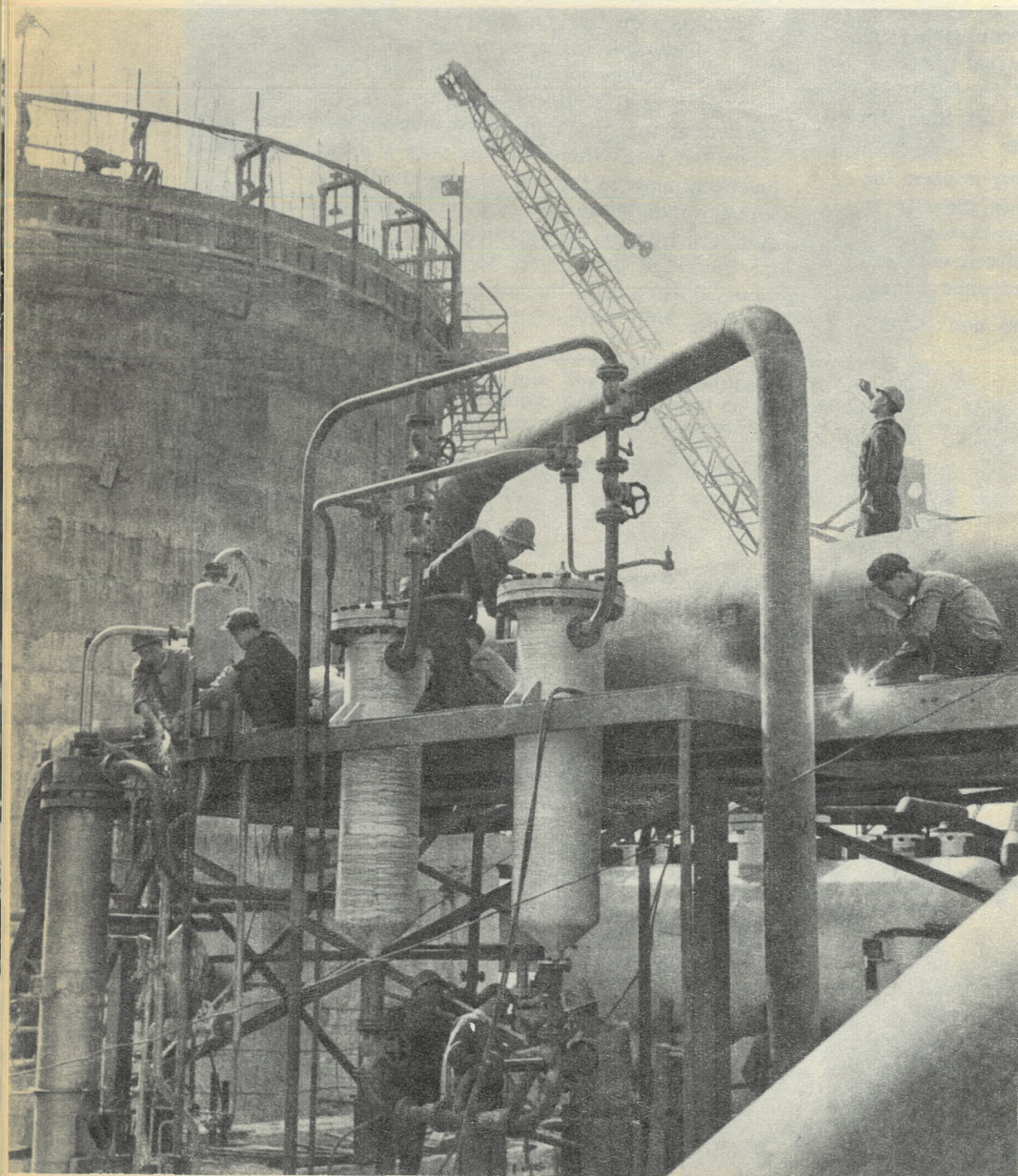
Workers of the Hungnam Smelter study the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" and make up their minds to make continuous innovations in production after the example of the guerillas who displayed an indomitable fighting spirit



saw the key to increased production in the expansion of the capacity of equipment, and decided to increase the existing production capacity 1.5 times or more. Pooling their strength and talents, they made a number of technical innovations including the introduction of a combined series system connecting the synthesizing towers. This rapidly boosted the production capacity. The result was that their original plans were fulfilled four months ahead of schedule.

Boundlessly encouraged by the on-the-spot guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung who clearly indicated the direction and concrete measure for further developing the vinalon industry, the workers and technicians of the Bongung February 8th Vinalon Factory, too, are making one innovation after another in production. In

Builders of the No. 2 urea factory at the Hungnam Fertilizer Combine hastening the assembly of equipment



only two months after the Premier's visit to the factory, they raised the capacity of the synthesizing towers 1.2 times, the production capacity of the polymerizing cell system and of the recovering process 1 times and markedly increased the operation speed of the spinning machines.

A great leap is made at construction sites in the Hamhung area, too. Right after the Premier's visit, the workers who had undertaken the project for expanding the capacity of the anthracite gasification system, gathered and discussed how to lay the foundations of the oxygen separating chamber at an early date. New methods were proposed at the gathering, which at once were introduced in the construction. As a result, the foundations were laid only in 15 days instead of the originally estimated two months or more.

Drawing on the experience accumulated in the construction of the first urea factory now in operation, the builders of the second urea factory doubled the speed of construction.

The youth shock brigades, organized with volunteers from various organs and enterprises in Hamhung, undertook the work of changing the course of a railroad and of laying an electric railway line. They are now performing miracles in the work every day.

The whole city is now seething with activity. Workers, technicians, builders, members of the shock brigades, researchers of the Academy of Sciences, teachers and students, office workers including civil servants, and even housewives are out in a body to implement the task given by Premier Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance.

Researchers from the Academy of Sciences, while pursuing their academic researches, go to factories to help the workers solve knotty technical problems. Housewives assist in the work of their husbands and sons at factories and construction sites.

What underlies this great upsurge is the unanimous desire of the entire people of Hamhung city to step up economic construction and defence upbuilding by thoroughly implementing the on-the-spot instructions of the respected and beloved Leader, and thereby further consolidate the socialist system established in the northern part of the country and rescue at an early date the brothers and sisters groaning under U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea.

THE LINE OF INDEPENDENCE

The Workers' Party of Korea has consistently adhered to the line of *Juche** in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-reliant defence in national defence.

To adhere to the principle of independence in politics means defending the sovereignty of a given country, working out its own lines and policies independently according to its own convictions and views and acting independently in carrying out the revolution.

Referring to the fact that along with economic independence, political independence is of the weightiest importance in building a state, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"It is most important for us Korean Communists, first of all, to build up our country into a state completely independent in politics and self-reliant in economy. Only when a country enjoys independence in politics and self-reliance in economy, can it tackle its own problems for itself." Political independence is an essential requirement stemming from the very nature of the communist movement which aims at eliminating all sorts of subordination, oppression and inequality. To uphold political independence is of weighty importance either in successfully carrying on the national-liberation struggle or in consolidating the achieved national independence.

The imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are resorting to every possible way and means to enslave again the peoples who have won national independence. Under these circumstances, to uphold the principle of independence is an indispensable condition for safeguarding national independence and leading the national-liberation revolution to a victorious conclusion.

Our country had been under feudal rule for a long time and then fell under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule for nearly half a century; the aggression from outside hampered the country from going through a normal process of the industrial revolution. As a result, there persisted in our country undisguised tendencies towards flunkeyism, dependence on foreign forces and national nihilism. To make matters worse,

* By *Juche* we mean abiding by the principle of solving all problems of the revolution and construction independently in accordance with the actual conditions of one's own country and primarily by one's own efforts. This implies creative application of the general truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the international revolutionary movement in keeping with the historic conditions and the national peculiarities of one's own country. It also signifies independent solution of one's problems in the revolutionary struggle and construction by displaying the spirit of self-reliance.

the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea and established colonial rule there after liberation in place of the Japanese imperialists, spread the worship of the U.S. and the American way of life, making the Korean revolution complicated and arduous. Therefore, to cultivate the people's consciousness of national independence and to hold high the banner of independence was imperative and indispensable for the successful carrying out of the Korean revolution.

Under the present situation, it is also of importance for the international communist movement to adhere to the principle of independence. Today the socialist countries are all equal members of the socialist camp. And the fraternal parties maintain their relations with each other on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely co-operation.

To be independent is each party's sacred right, and each party is duty bound to respect the independence of other fraternal parties. Only when each party is independent can it successfully carry on the revolution in its country and contribute to the world revolution, and can the cohesion of the international communist movement be cemented.

"Respect for independence is prerequisite and basic to the unity and co-operation of the fraternal parties. This unity and co-operation can be truly voluntary, solid and comradely only if all of them respect each other's independence." (Kim Il Sung)

Proceeding from this stand, the Workers' Party of Korea has implemented thoroughly the line of independence in all its activities of revolution and construction. Our Party has always worked out its lines and policies according to its own viewpoint and convictions and has boldly put forward problems and solved them untrammelled by any existing formula or propositions if they conform to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the actual conditions of our country, and thus led the Korean people to victory in the revolution.

Right after liberation, the Party already established the line of turning the northern part of the country into a democratic base, which represented an independent strategic line for accomplishing the national-liberation revolution of the Korean people on a nationwide scale. The line stems from the fact that the complicated, arduous and prolonged character of the Korean revolution as a whole comes from the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and the U.S. aggressive policy. This line is a thoroughly anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. line to fight against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and promote the accomplishment of the Korean revolution

on a nation-wide scale by setting up a politically, economically and militarily powerful revolutionary base in the northern part of the country.

As the Korean people established and consolidated the democratic base along this line without delay, they could repulse the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists which lasted over three years. And by turning the northern part of the country into a powerful revolutionary base in accordance with this line, they were able to develop constantly the revolutionary movement in South Korea and cement solidarity of the Korean revolution with the international revolutionary movement. As a result, our revolutionary forces are now in possession of all possibilities for hastening the final victory of the revolution.

In building the socialist economy, the Workers' Party of Korea has consistently adhered to the line of setting up an independent national economy.

To fulfil this task after the war, it put forward the basic line of economic construction—the priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

The situation prevailing in our country after the war urgently demanded us to lay the economic foundation and at the same time to provide the people with a stable livelihood which had been deteriorated by the war. It was impossible to advance heavy industry alone while putting aside the development of light industry and agriculture, and vice versa. Without ensuring priority growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, there was no stepping up the socialist industrialization of the country and the construction of an independent national economy and, at the same time, no improving the people's livelihood.

Some people, casting slurs at the line of our Party, hindered its successful implementation. They tried to make our country economically dependent on foreign countries and prevent our country from building the material foundations for carrying out the Korean revolution by our own efforts.

However, under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance our Party carried through unwaveringly the correct line and policy already adopted. Thus, our country has been converted into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundation of an independent economy in a short space of time, and is now rapidly becoming a socialist industrial state with an independent industrial system.

The Workers' Party of Korea set forth a creative policy on agricultural co-operation and the socialist transformation of private handicraft and capitalist trade and industry by creatively applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism on the socialist transformation of the relations of production to the actual conditions of our country.

Our Party elucidated that it was the lawful requirements of the development of our revolution to effect the socialist transformation of the economic form prior to technical reconstruction and, on the basis of the established socialist system, to carry out all-round technical revolution, though there was no precedent for it in foreign countries.

In carrying on agricultural co-operation, the Party determined its tempo and the forms and scales of agricultural co-operatives suitable to the actual conditions of our country. In this, the Party set the experimental stage, in the course of which the method of co-operation suitable to our country was created, and then went over to the stage of mass development of co-operation. Thanks to these creative measures the co-operative movement went on smoothly and achieved a brilliant victory, not falling into errors and deviations. In this way, the socialist transformation was completed in the countryside in the short period of 4-5 years. And at the same time the socialist transformation of medium and small private trade and industry was completed through the organization of producers' co-operatives which was in keeping with the actual conditions of our country.

In the problem of national defence, the Workers' Party of Korea has adhered firmly to the independent position, and set forth the line of self-reliant defence which has been implemented with all consistency.

The Party has properly combined economic construction with the upbuilding of national defence on the basis of a scientific analysis of the internal and international situations and on the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, and put forward the revolutionary and creative policy of building the economy and defences in parallel in view of the intensified aggressive moves and war provocations of the U.S. imperialists. With the implementation of the correct military line based firmly on the independent stand, our defences have been built up impregably.

"Having defined it as the basic contents of its military line to train our army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress, our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put them into practice and already attained great successes in this respect." (Kim Il Sung)

Our People's Army is boundlessly loyal to the Party and revolution, and is armed with lofty revolutionary spirit and indomitable fighting spirit. It has grown into a cadre army, and is equipped with powerful modern weapons and combat materiel to meet the requirements of modern warfare. And the entire people have been armed and the whole country has been fortified. Thus, on the basis of the Party's line of self-reliant defence, a nation-wide defence system has been established with the People's Army as its core and our whole territory converted into an impregnable fortress.

Besides, the Workers' Party of Korea has expounded in an original way a number of important theoretical and practical problems arising in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism including the building of national culture, and solved them independently in accordance with its own views.

In the question of the country's reunification, the supreme national task of the Korean people, too, the Workers' Party of Korea has always held to an independent position and exerted its efforts to realize it. When the U.S. imperialists concocted the "U.N. Commission on Korea" (the predecessor of the present "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilita-

tion of Korea") to justify their aggression on Korea right after the country's liberation, our Party, basing itself on its own analysis of the prevailing situation, fought stubbornly against the schemes of the U.S. imperialists who sought to use the U.N. in their bid for world supremacy, and made it clear that the problem of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Koreans themselves without outside interference after making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

At that time Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The Korean question can be settled only by the Korean people, and none but the Korean people are able or qualified to settle it. More, such a band as the 'U.N. Commission on Korea' is absolutely incompetent to solve the Korean question."

In connection with the problem of the country's reunification, Premier Kim Il Sung time and again elucidated the just stand and reasonable proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea. At the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966 he said again:

"There may be various ways and means of accomplishing national reunification. But, whatever its concrete ways and means may be, the country must in any case be reunified independently by the Korean people themselves, and it cannot be otherwise. Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean nation; the United Nations or any other outside forces have no right to meddle in it."

Today the Korean Workers' Party's principle of independence and proposals put forward for the settlement of the Korean question enjoy the unanimous support and sympathy from the entire Korean people in the North and the South and from the unbiased world public opinion. In South Korea the revolutionary forces are growing and strengthening with every passing day and the people are vigorously fighting for the independent reunification of the country. The day is coming nearer when the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea is overthrown and our country is reunified through the unyielding struggle of the entire Korean people waged under the banner of the anti-U.S., national salvation.

In the relations with foreign countries and in international affairs, too, the Workers' Party of Korea maps out its policy independently and carries it through.

Our Party is constantly developing its relations with the fraternal parties and fraternal countries on the basis of correctly combining the principle of independence with unity, and national tasks with international tasks in the revolution. To unite and co-operate on the basis of the principles of equality and independence and to maintain independence while strengthening international solidarity, is the consistent policy of our Party.

The Workers' Party of Korea considers that each country should strengthen the socialist camp and accelerate the world revolution by successfully carrying out its own revolution and construction while defending the entire socialist camp. To this end, the party of each country should hold fast to an independent

position and guide the revolution in its country with a sense of responsibility. The correctness of our Party's line of independent economic construction can also be seen in this respect.

Particularly, in recent years when the situation in the socialist camp and the international communist movement has become complex owing to the divergence of opinion, our Party has adhered more firmly to the principles of independence and autonomy and carried them through.

Following its independent policy, the Workers' Party of Korea has set forth the most exhaustive anti-imperialist line, and is fighting resolutely and with no vacillation whatsoever against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, waging an uncompromising struggle against all attempts to paralyse or weaken the anti-imperialist struggle. At the same time, our Party adheres firmly to the thoroughly revolutionary position of giving unconditional and every possible support to the revolutionary struggle of all forms including the armed struggle against imperialism and, particularly, to the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Workers' Party of Korea which regards unity and co-operation as the foundation of its relations with the national-liberation forces is endeavouring to strengthen in every way the militant unity and solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are opposed to imperialism.

Internationally our Party's line of independence is enjoying support from more and more fraternal parties and is greatly conducive to the promotion of solidarity between our people and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Today, the international prestige of the Workers' Party of Korea has grown. Our Party has innumerable friends and sympathizers in all parts of the world. This signifies a shining victory for the independent foreign policy of our Party.

All the successes achieved by the Korean people at home and abroad and in the revolution and construction are associated with the line of independence of the Workers' Party of Korea. In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung said: "All our successes are associated with our Party's line of independence. It was thanks to this line that our Party has not made Right or 'Left' deviations in its internal and external activities and has been able to avoid errors on the matter of principle."

In future, too, the Workers' Party of Korea will, as in the past, continue to hold fast to the line of independence in its internal and external activities. In our country our own revolutionary forces capable of guaranteeing the implementation of the Party's line of independence have been adequately prepared in all fields of politics, economy, military and ideology. The whole Party and whole society have been united rock-firm around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and an indestructible unity of the Party and the masses of the people has been realized on the basis of the Party's ideas. The Korean people will, as in the past, uphold the independent home and foreign policies of the Party and carry them through to the end.

MORE GRANDLY AND BEAUTIFULLY



New apartment houses are going up in succession

PYONGYANG, the capital of revolution, is now being changed into a more grand and beautiful modern city. Everywhere various types of multi-storey apartment houses are going up, and works are well in progress to install a huge central heating system covering various districts of the city. Industrial and public buildings are also rising.

Last July when the whole country was seething with fresh revolution-

ary activity to implement the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on carrying out the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, while showing scrupulous concern for the livelihood of the citizens of the capital, earnestly instructed that the capital city should lead the whole country and become a model in the struggle for imple-

menting the decision of the Party Conference as well.

Particularly last September, the Leader gave instructions to build new blocks of apartment houses on a large scale by the end of the year to carry into effect part of the far-reaching plan of building Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, in a more grand and beautiful style.

Premier Kim Il Sung personally looked round the streets and bystreets of the city and selected building sites, giving instructions as to the forms, height and other details of the buildings to be set up.

Thus, Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, is now rising at a dizzy speed in accordance with the brilliant prospects of construction opened up by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

Factories and enterprises in the provinces are out to give assistance in the construction of Pyongyang.

Slogans are put up on the construction sites with the inscriptions "Let us carry through to the end the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader!" "Let us build Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, in a more grand and beautiful style!" "Let us hurry on with the construction work, displaying the same spirit with which we crushed U.S. imperialism!" And vigorous socialist emulation drives are afoot between different construction sites.

Thus, every construction site is astir with the labour struggle of builders who are glowing with enthusiasm to carry out the instructions of the Leader within the shortest possible time.

In particular, housing construction sites in various districts are

alive with activity. In the district near Kumsusan Hill, where multi-storey outer-corridor and tower-type apartment houses are being built, many are already nearing completion. In the Ansandong area, Pyongchon District, modern multi-storey apartment houses, most of them being 5- and 6-storey, are going up to house thousands of families.

With the Botonggang recreation ground in front and Ansan Hill with its green trees at the back, these new blocks of dwellings, together with the adjacent block No. 112 where new houses are now mushrooming, will form a workers' settlement, for they are located close to an industrial district. In the future, these residential quarters will be hemmed in on all sides by thick leafy greenery.

The new houses will have central heating, and all sorts of conveniences will be provided in the residential quarters—health and sanitary establishments including clinics, a food processing shop, nurseries, kindergartens, and so on.

The quarters of Munsudong, Sanopdong and Kangandong are being built no less magnificently.

The builders of the capital, acting upon the teachings of the Lead-

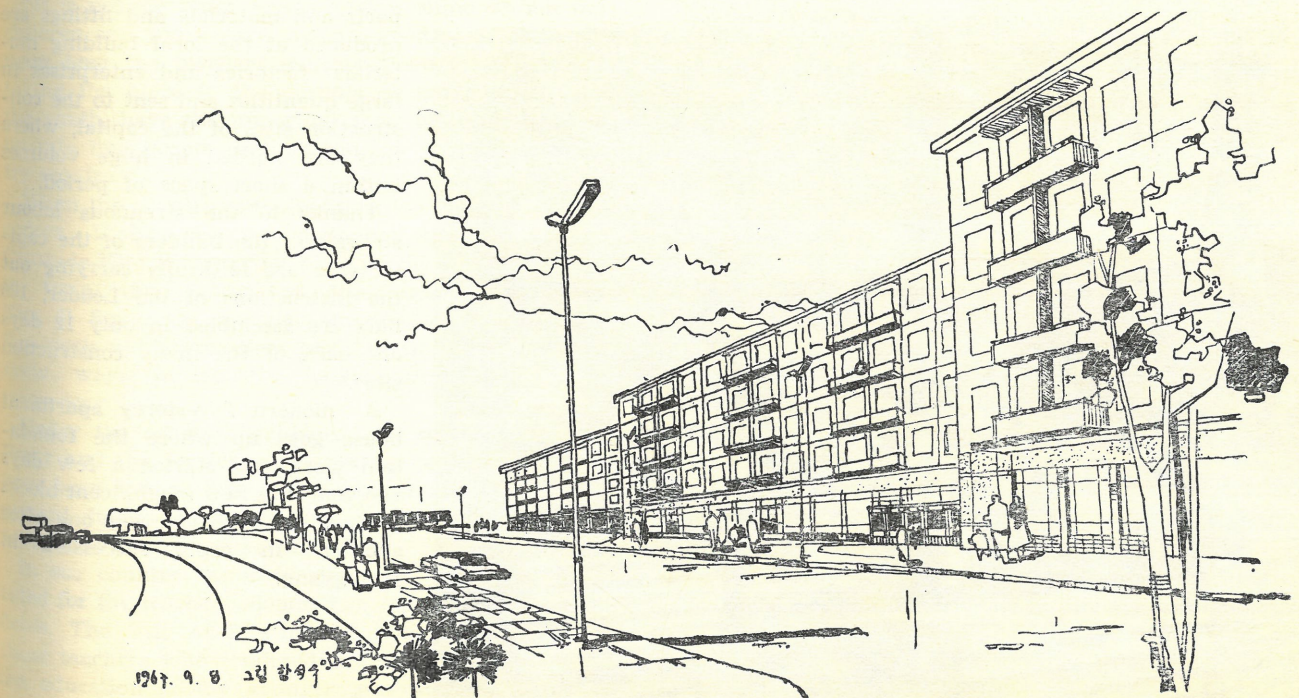


Young builders are all out to build the capital city in a grand style

er, are now waging an energetic struggle to create a new "Pyongyang speed" in the same spirit as they had displayed in repulsing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and rebuilding Pyongyang into the modern city of today on the war debris in a short period of time after the war.

In response to the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung that Pyong-

yang should ignite and spread the flames of revolutionary upsurge in the van of the whole country for implementing the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, the builders of the combined housing construction trust of Central District unfolded a vigorous "one builder erects five flats" drive and have completed or are



completing more than 700 flats in two months alone.

They are now all out working at a yet higher rate to erect 1.5 times as many flats as their original plan of house building over and above the state plan. In the Ryonghung area, Daesong District, which is in their charge, modern apartment houses for 700 families have already been completed, and the whole place has now acquired an appearance of new residential quarter.

The construction sites in charge of the housing construction trust of East District are also full of life. At one place the foundations are being laid, at another place prefabricated parts are assembled, and at yet another place finishing work is proceeding. The builders always faithful to the Party and the Leader have doubled the rate of assembly work and welding through a collective technical innovation drive in order to register greater successes in housing construction. The construction sites are becoming more animated every day owing to the devotion and enthusiasm of the builders who accomplish their daily tasks without delay.

The flash boards at every construction site where young build-

ers are given entirely to the emulation drive, fully determined to devote all their wisdom and youthful vigor to the construction of the capital city, are laden heavily every day with reports about two- or three-fold increase in labour efficiency.

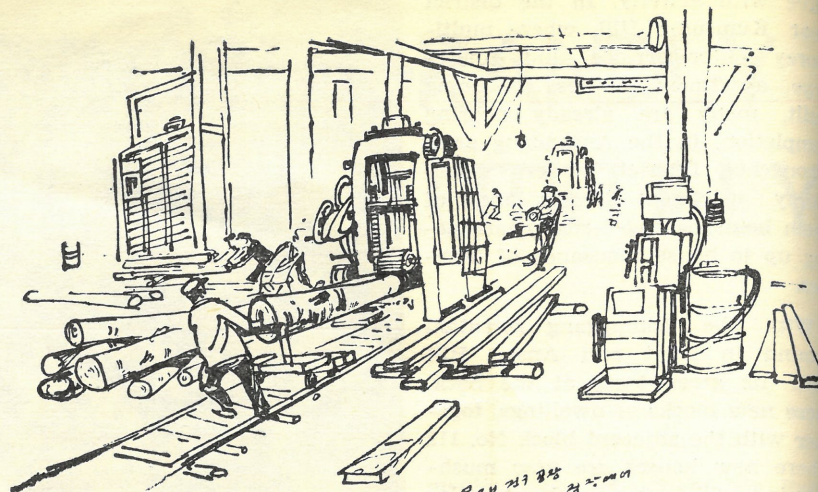
Along with housing construction, the work of installing central heating, too, is well in progress. Innovations are made by the workers of the Central District facility building

trust who are in charge of the work of installing central heating. They are working with devotion to translate into reality as quickly as possible the concern of the Leader for the life of the people. Where the assembly work of pipes has been completed, preparations are under way for testing water pressure. Meanwhile, the work of laying heating pipes to the new residential district is progressing apace.

Keeping pace with the builders of the capital, the workers of the concrete parts yards and building materials factories in the city are also out for increased production. At the same time, all kinds of building parts and materials and fittings are produced at the local building materials factories and enterprises in large quantities and sent to the construction sites of the capital, where they are needed in huge volume within a short space of period.

Thanks to the strenuous labour struggle of the builders of the capital who are faithfully carrying out the instructions of the Leader, 10 flats are assembled in only 12 days on each of the many construction sites.

A modern five-storey apartment house goes up where the foundation work was started a few days ago, and thus new magnificent blocks of dwelling houses appear one after another in rapid succession in Pyongyang.



Various types of prefabricated parts ready for shipment (at the Mirim Concrete Block Factory)



Great Solitude for Teachers

OUR people have registered enormous successes in the domain of people's education under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader.

A genuine popular education system under which everyone can study has been established and a thorough, free compulsory education is conducted in our country.

The seven-year compulsory secondary education was replaced by the universal nine-year compulsory technical education on April 1, 1967.

With the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education, all children are entitled by the law to study to their hearts' content and free of charge at regular schools until they reach the age when they start working.

Under the correct leadership of the Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the teachers of the schools at all levels have been awakened politically and ideologically, and become Red teachers faithful to the Party and revolution.

The Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung have bestowed high pride and honour on the teachers in charge of the education of the younger generation and trained them into ardent revolutionaries and communists, always directing special solicitude to them.

The teachers are those directly taking charge of the education of the younger generation, educators of society and frontrankers in the cultural revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught the teachers:

"It is not too much to say that whether or not our children and youth grow up into good people depends upon how the teachers educate them. The teachers, taking the place of the parents of the children and the youth, have the important duty of bringing them up into fine people such as the Party and the country require."

When the country was liberated, we had only a few cadres. Under the circumstances the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung first built up the teachers' ranks to train the cadres of the country. Comrade Kim Il Sung has always showed deep concern for the work of the teachers and taught them the concrete ways of teaching, looking after their life in every way.

Under the constant guidance and solicitude of the Party and the Leader, a huge army of Red educators have been trained who are capable to execute the important duty of training by their own efforts fighters faithful to the Korean revolution.

In our country honorary state title has been instituted for the teachers sooner than for workers in other fields. The title of Merited Teacher is awarded to those teachers who rendered distinguished services in the education of the younger generation, and many teachers receive state citations every year. Besides,

they have enjoyed diverse benefits, governmental and social; they are given 24-day paid vacation every year, 10 days longer than for those in other spheres.

Encouraged by the constant guidance and solicitude of the Party and the Leader, our teachers, rallied with one mind and one will around the Party and the Leader, devote all their wisdoms and talents to the honourable work of educating and training the younger generation, constantly revolutionizing themselves.

In our country the children study happily, with nothing to envy in the world, and the teachers are highly respected and leading a happy, worthwhile and proud life. All this they owe to the deep parental solicitude of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung that spare nothing for the educational work.

The Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung that have constantly directed particular care to the teachers in charge of the education of the younger generation, put forward recently again directions and concrete ways for markedly raising the salaries of the teachers of the schools of common education at all levels to show greater social respect and render better treatment to them.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision to raise the salaries of the teachers of the schools of common education at all levels and kindergarten teachers by some 40 per cent on an average, of which the salaries of primary school teachers by an average of 45.2 per cent, beginning October 1, 1967.

Along with the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education, this is an epoch-making step for developing common education as a whole in our country on to a higher stage.

It is of very important significance in letting the teachers have a greater honour and pride and enhancing the social authority of the educators to see that they are given high social treatment and held in respect by the whole society.

Though the country is waging an intense struggle for stepping up the building of the economy and defences in parallel in the light of the enemy's aggressive schemes, the Government of the D.P.R.K. introduced the universal nine-year compulsory technical education which involves a great expenditure of money, and this time took such an epochal step to markedly raise the salaries of the teachers in the field of common education. This shows how deep is the solicitude of the Party and the Leader for the education of the younger generation and for the teachers.

Boundlessly inspired by this step, the teachers of our country feel greater pride in directly taking charge of the education of the younger generation and renewed their resolve to be more faithful to the Party and the Leader and to accomplish new results in their educational work.



UPHOLDING the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung given at the Plenum of the Party Central Committee on the building of the economy and defences in parallel, the working class of our country are putting another spur to the galloping Chollima.

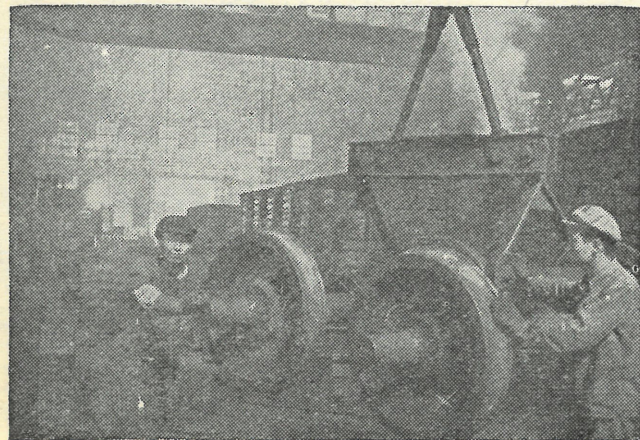
Their spirits are now running ever higher. They are displaying patriotic enthusiasm everywhere, carrying on a collective drive for technical innovation and overfulfilling their assignments.

AT THE WONSAN RAILWAY FACTORY

The workers and technicians of this factory turned out 1.8 times as many large freight cars in the first half of last year as in the same period of the previous year. Following up their success, they renewed their record in the second half of the year.

Casting workers are fulfilling their quotas two or three times more every day to turn out sufficient and better materials for the next processes.

The crew of the Chollima frame welding team devised a new electric welding method and made the best



The workers of the Wonsan Railway Factory are making innovations in production

use of 480 minutes, 8-hour working day, to set up the record of managing in one shift the amount of work which formerly required three shifts.

The workers and technicians of this factory are making preparations to increase output again by 50 per cent this year by normalizing the production of large freight cars at the level now attained.

ON THE SOPO POULTRY FARM

The workers of this farm located in the suburbs of Pyongyang are devoted to increased production of chickens and eggs for the inhabitants of the capital. Last year they set themselves the target of producing twice as much as in the previous year. And they topped their target by working with devotion from the beginning of the year; they delivered every day 50 per cent more chickens and eggs than planned.

In conformity with the Party's policy on livestock farming and particularly with the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung given during his visits to the farm on two occasions, the material and technical equipment of the farm has been modernized, and its workers are now making every effort to raise chickens in a more scientific way, use the existing production space more effectively, and turn out more chickens and eggs with the present facilities and labour.

ALL-TIME HIGH

The workers and technicians of the Nampo Glass Factory reached an all-time high of glass production in July 1967, and have since been keeping up the record. The operators of the generating furnace made a new kind of heat insulation bricks

and laid them round gas outlets of the furnace. They introduced more than ten new technical innovations in production; they set a preheater and a superheater in each furnace to prevent the wastage of gas. As a result, 5 tons of coal is saved in a single shift and the production costs are down by 25 per cent every month.

They are followed by the workers of the plate-glass workshop, who turning all potentials to good account, have increased the output of plate glass 1.5 times per plate glass drawing machine.

The workers of the polishing, bottle-making and other shops, too, are creating new records in production every day, overfulfilling their daily quotas by 50 per cent.

A MINE AND ORE-DRESSING PLANTS INAUGURATED

On the occasion of the Miners' Day, September 17, last year, a mine and four ore-dressing plants went into operation in our country.

The huge mine and plants constructed in a very short space of time are entirely designed, built and equipped by Korean workers and specialists with domestic material and home-made machines.

New enterprises acquire great significance for developing our mining industry a step farther.

While the mine and ore-dressing plants were still under construction, our respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung, conceiving a far-sighted plan on the development of the mining industry, had personally travelled across rugged mountains to the building sites and gave concrete directions as to the development of the mine and the building of the dressing plants and solved difficult problems in construction for the workers.

Rising as one man in response to the call of the Leader who always concerned about the prosperity and development of the country and the welfare of the people, the workers, technicians and office workers of the mine displayed their patriotic enthusiasm and worked with devotion to carry out the Premier's teachings and thus completed the vast projects successfully in a short period of time and inaugurated them with a memorable ceremony.



Recollections of the Battle on Hill 351

RI YONG HO

Modern history of the Korean people is full of proud records of their heroic struggles for national independence and social liberation. Holding a unique place in such proud struggles is the righteous Patriotic War of Liberation in which our people, in firm, monolithic unity, repulsed the U.S. aggressor's outrageous, brutal invasion.

The righteous Patriotic War of Liberation represents a proud struggle of our people who smashed the unexampled desperate attack of the imperialist hordes.

The U.S. imperialists, the most heinous enemy of mankind, mobilized not only a large force of their three services with a long history of aggression but also troops of 15 of their satellites. They employed the most brutal methods of war and committed atrocities of all descriptions in an attempt to conquer our people.

Whatever method or artifice he might apply, however, the enemy could not conquer our people. By their heroic struggle, our people and People's Army, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung and closely united around them, inflicted on the enemy the most crushing defeat he had ever suffered in his history of aggression.

In consequence, we defended the freedom and independence of our country honourably and forced the U.S. imperialists to kneel down where they had launched the aggressive war.

A man who commanded an army corps during the Patriotic War of Liberation, I feel immensely proud whenever I recall the heroic feats of our People's Army which, under the wise leadership of the Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung, gained a historic victory by gallantly overcoming all sorts of difficulties and ordeals.

Here I will put down some of my recollections of the battle on Hill 351.

The first thing that comes across my mind when recalling the battle on Hill 351 is what happened one October day in 1952 when I went to the Supreme Command at the summons of Comrade Supreme Commander.

When I entered his room Comrade Supreme Commander, with a bright smile all over his face as usual,

delightedly clasped my hands and spoke highly even of our small successes.

He asked me about the life of soldiers and then spoke of the situation created at home and of the enemy's frantic schemes.

The situation on the front of that time was very complex.

The U.S. aggressors unilaterally declared a recess of the armistice talks for an indefinite period as they had failed to attain their insidious aims at the talks, and they busied themselves with a scheme for a large-scale "offensive."

The enemy's scheme was first to seize the zone triangularly linking Gumhwa with Pyongyang and Chollwon which he called "iron triangle," then direct his main blows at Gumhwa and Hoeyang and, in co-operation with the units which were to land at Tongchon, "rout" the main force of our army in the eastern and central sectors of the front and thereby push the front farther north.

Making an analysis of this frantic scheme of the enemy's, Marshal Kim Il Sung told me:

"I think the ranks of your units have been fully equipped and they are fully ready for action. Go back to your corps immediately and move it to the eastern sector of the front."

He had long been planning to move our corps to the eastern sector of the front.

Earlier, towards the latter part of August that year, Marshal Kim Il Sung covered the rugged road of Mashik-ryong ridge to visit our corps personally.

As far as I was concerned, that was not the first time I was honoured with a visit of Marshal Kim Il Sung who gave us personal guidance and looked after us. From the days of our preparations for the founding of the People's Army up to that time, he had given personal guidance to the People's Army units a series of times, setting forth concrete ways and means of increasing the fighting capacity, showing deep concern for the health and life of the army-men and leading them to new victories.

That day when he was visiting our corps, I felt more impressed and happier than ever.

Having listened to a detailed report on the life of the armymen, he asked me:

"How about the strength and equipment of your corps? Have you got enough means of transport?"

I gave him a detailed account of the conditions of the units under our army corps.

That day Comrade Supreme Commander instructed us to strengthen the Party's political work in the units, improve at an early date the supply work in the units to the level commensurate with the Party's requirement, fully equip the units immediately and make preparations for moving them to the eastern sector of the front. And then he said, looking at me:

"It seems to me that you are not in good health, Comrade Yong Ho... You must regain your health as early as possible."

At that moment words failed me for a while in his presence.

Then he stressed:

"What is most important of all for us is the work with the armymen who are our revolutionary comrades-in-arms. For the armymen to fight gallantly to the last in defence of their motherland, with firm convictions of victory, it is important above all the commanders should control their units properly and improve their commanding art.

"Especially, the life of one revolutionary comrade-in-arms of ours is so precious that it can never be bartered for 1,000 enemy men. You must not forget this even for a moment. You must always maintain close bonds of kinship with the people in whatever localities your units may be stationed, at any time."

As I was carefully taking his words into my mind with deep impression, I felt immensely inspired with the conviction of fresh victory.

I paid my respects to him who was studying day and night about the prospects of our revolution and about the military and political situation created in the country, who had taken measures to meet the situation, who had visited, regardless of where and when, our people and People's Army to look after them and lead them to victory. In his presence, I just renewed my resolve to fight devoting my all.

In accordance with his earnest instructions and feeling his profound, warm affection, we, while carrying out the duty of coastal defence, had fully equipped our ranks and done everything in our power to facilitate the preparations for moving to the eastern sector of the front in order to launch a powerful counter-attack against the enemy.

I could hardly describe in words how I was stirred when this time I received his order to move to the eastern sector of the front.

Upon receiving his order, I made up my mind to rout by all means the U.S. aggressors and the troops of their satellites, upholding the intention of the Party and the Leader. With this resolve, I returned to my corps.

Acting upon his order, we moved to the eastern sector of the front in early November.

By making a deep study of his detailed instructions and carrying them out, we improved the fruits of battle from day to day.

At that time, all along the front, our army units,

while repulsing the enemy's attacks by relying on the powerfully built tunnels in the areas we were holding, actively carried on tactical counter-attacks, administering heavy blows to the enemy.

As a result, the U.S. imperialists returned to the armistice negotiations as their attempt to launch a "new offensive" in early 1953 had been completely foiled, as they had been completely foiled, as they had been left without any chance of victory in the Korean war. Thus the armistice talks were resumed after more than six months' recess.

The U.S. wolves, however, dragged out the resumed talks and, behind the curtain of the talks, wove a sinister, crafty scheme.

They committed without hesitation such brutal atrocities as bombing the banks of reservoirs to wash farm land away and flood farm houses and wantonly destroying peaceful establishments such as hospitals and schools in order to disturb our rear.

Comrade Supreme Commander, having seen through the enemy's sinister, crafty scheme in time and distinctly, set forth the line of launching a powerful counter-offensive all along the front.

"We must answer them with a decisive blow. Such a military blow at the enemy... will mean, politically, 'slapping in the face' bellicose Eisenhower who has newly assumed the Presidency of the United States, mean aggravating the contradictions within the enemy camp, mean facilitating our country's reunification and independence. Militarily, it will mark a turn in our favour and doom the U.S. army to the fate of the setting sun."

The planned counter-offensives were of great significance in showing the might of our People's Army to the enemy who was weaving a crafty plot behind the curtain of the armistice talks, in destroying a large number of enemy's manpower and large amount of his combat materials, in weakening the enemy to the greatest possible extent, and in taking advantageous areas to create conditions for still bigger blows to the enemy later.

In accordance with the wise line set forth by Comrade Supreme Commander and under his outstanding leadership, our army launched a powerful counter-offensive all along the front.

Our corps was charged with the mission of raiding and taking Hill 351.

Hill 351 stands at a point projecting southeast, between Gamho and Mt. Wolbi south of Gosong.

The enemy sought to keep the hill under its control so as to watch the depth of the area of our tactical defence and, at the same time, threaten the wing of our units by operating in co-operation with his units that were to land on the shore of the East Sea.

For the enemy, loss of Hill 351 meant the inevitable abandoning of the nameless hills connected with Hill 351 and their neighbouring hills, because behind the hill stretches a plain and stand hillocks; it also meant an inevitable retreat to the line of the Gohwang-bong peak some 8-12 kilometres back.

That was why the enemy spent more than two years reinforcing Hill 351 and its neighbouring hills by employing the "latest" engineering techniques. The hill was counting on the support of many guns, warships

and aircraft.

The enemy was blaring in those days that he "would rather concede Seoul than lose Hill 351." He bragged that the hill was an "impregnable fortress" and a "line of no retreat."

As we can see, Hill 351 was of great importance both for us and the enemy from the tactical point of view. There were, therefore, several fierce battles fought for the hill between our troops and the enemy.

In organising the battle for the capture of Hill 351, we took guidance from the instructions Comrade Supreme Commander had given us in the operations room after a meeting of high ranking officers held in December 1952.

At that time, Comrade Supreme Commander asked us about the supply work for the combatants on the front and about their life and spoke to the following effect:

"... You must show deep concern for the life of the soldiers fighting on hills. You must bring home to them for what they are fighting, with arms in their hands, against the enemy. When they are convinced of it, they will defend the people's power, not yielding even an inch of our country..."

Then he spoke of the organisation of battles in conformity with the geographical features of our country, and went on to make the following remarks:

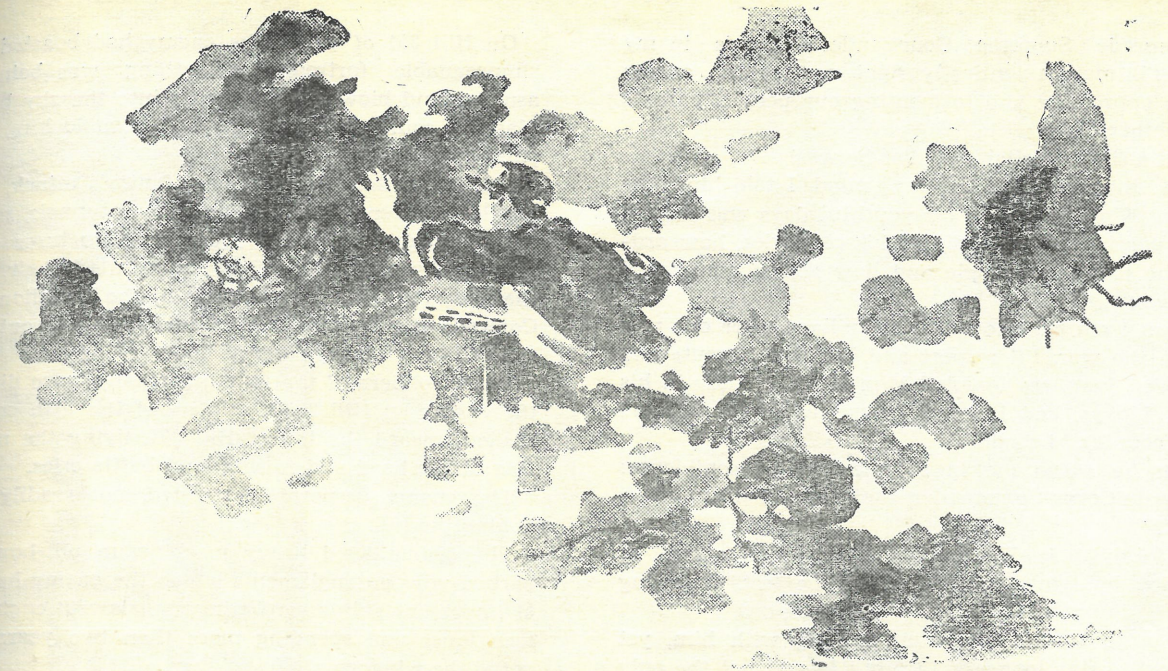
"... Our country is mountainous and mountain peaks rise one after the other. You should, therefore, avoid setting up the command and observation post on the hill far away from the fighting line.

It must be set up near the forefront of defence.

This will enable you to observe and command in a unified manner all units on the front.

We were always with soldiers on the battlefields when waging the anti-Japanese guerrilla battles, weren't we? Commanders must stay near their men so that the men can be inspired with confidence, so that the commanders themselves can promptly notice a new situation and take timely action..."

That day Comrade Supreme Commander also referr-



ed to the line of concentrating the fire of howitzers and mortars in view of the mountainous features of Korea:

"... You should concentrate artillery fire.

You can't expect to deal a crushing blow to the enemy when you scatter artillery fire. This is very important in a modern war.

The enemy always takes one and the same course of attack by taking advantage of the natural barriers peculiar to the mountain areas.

In view of this, we should concentrate artillery fire so that we may crush the enemy at the first blow.

We should concentrate not only artillery fire but also the fire of other weapons.

You should emplace the direct-firing guns near the fighting line, build their positions in tunnels and, relying on them, smash the pill-boxes, direct-firing guns and tanks on the hills held by the enemy..."

We commanding officers studied these instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung over and over again, worked out detailed plan of operation to carry out the instructions and stepped up preparations for action.

Our soldiers' morale was very high on the eve of the battle for Hill 351.

They were full of a firm determination to fight devoting their all for the freedom of the motherland, for the happiness of the people and for the annihilation of the U.S. aggressors to the last man, following the instructions of the Party and the Leader.

I recall the talks I had with combatants on Mt. Wolbi. The conversation with Comrade Kim Ryong Taek is especially fresh in my memory.

When I asked Comrade Kim Ryong Taek coming from South Korea whether he was thinking of his home, he hesitated, not readily answering me.

I acquainted him with Comrade Supreme Commander's words that he who loves most ardently his parents, brothers, home and native place is a man who loves his country and people ardently. Having listened to me, Comrade Kim Ryong Taek raised his face awakening from deep thought and said to me: "Bear-

ing Comrade Supreme Commander's words in my mind, I'll more relentlessly fight against the enemy who is oppressing and tormenting our people, parents and brothers."

What a simple, reliable soldier he was!

With this thought in my mind, I told him how Marshal Kim Il Sung in his youthful days was dutiful to his parents and friendly to his comrades, how ardently he loved the people and how strongly he hated the enemy.

"When I am back to my home village after our victory in the war, I'll respect and love my parents and villagers, just as Marshal Kim Il Sung did in his youthful days, and live with them as proud masters of the country," he said.

Then he asked me in a tone full of confidence: "Comrade Corps Commander, that day is sure to come, isn't it?"

"Certainly, it is. We should hasten the arrival of that day by fighting gallantly to the last, following Comrade Supreme Commander's instructions."

I spent a considerable time talking with him, yet I wished to stay longer with him. He was not the only soldier toward whom I entertained such feeling.

In a word, all of our soldiers making preparations for the battle for Hill 351 were reliable men who, like Comrade Kim Ryong Taek, were firmly determined to be faithful to the Party and the Leader.

"For our Party and the Leader that have brought the Korean people a life worth living and a hopeful future and in defence of the people's power against the enemy, I'll fight the enemy to the bitter end and defend to the death every inch of our motherland," thus everyone of us made up his mind.

We did our level best to make preparations for the battle for Hill 351, according to the line set forth by Comrade Supreme Commander.

Our infantry companies, backed up by a powerful fire of more than 130 cannon, were to capture Hill 351 and a nameless hill east of it, while the enemy soldiers on Hill 208.3 were being diverted.

To this end, we boldly moved the howitzers and mortars and placed them concentrically at important points.

We deployed the direct-firing guns near the fighting line to destroy the tanks, direct-firing guns and pill-boxes on the hills held by the enemy.

According to this combat plan, we started action to raid Hill 351 on June 2, 1953.

I looked down at Hill 351 from an observation post when the hands of my wrist watch were pointing to 0:50.

From the observation post set up near the fighting line according to the instructions of Comrade Supreme Commander, we could see the conduct of battle by our brave soldiers as clearly as we see the lines of our palm. The enemy position seemed to be lying within a calling distance.

More than 130 pieces of our powerful artillery fired by volleys.

Our guns, roaring like an eruption of a volcano, pounded the enemy positions in succession shaking the peaks of mountains. We seemed to be hearing the enemy's screams.

On Hill 351 of which the enemy had boasted as an "impregnable fortress," everything was being torn asunder and blown off in flames into the sky by shell blasts. I could see it as if I had been looking at the palm of my hand.

The fierce fire, prior to the infantry's attack, of our artillery entrenched in the reinforced tunnels, smashed in a moment the enemy's defence structures on the fighting line. When our artillery shifted their fire to the enemy's depth, our soldiers of the battalion under Comrade Ri Chun Bal's command launched out on an attack like an angry river at flood.

While soldiers of the fourth company were diverting the enemy on Hill 208.3, soldiers of the fifth company rushed toward the top of Hill 351, flying the national flag at the head and raising loud battle cries.

The enemy desperately resisted, not readily abandoning the hill.

The camouflaged heavy machinegun pill-boxes and barbed-wire entanglements which the enemy had built at important points employing the "latest" engineering techniques and spending more than two years, hampered the advance of our soldiers.

When our men smashed one pill-box, another behind it desperately spat fire. And then camouflaged barbed-wire entanglements stood in the way of our soldiers.

The enemy hastily put into action many large-calibre guns, warships and aircraft and, in an attempt to halt our attack, poured bombs and shells upon our men.

Our gallant combatants, however, under cover of powerful artillery, kept rushing forward, smashing the enemy's resistance and breaking through obstacles.

Party members vied with each other in standing in the forefront, and behind them came members of the Democratic Youth League. Shouting "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" they dashed for the hill too.

It was a dark night and I could not watch every movement of our fighters from the command and observation post.

The reports from the battalion commander by wireless, the battle cries of our soldiers, the violent fire of our artillery and rifles mowing down the enemy men, and the waning resistance of the enemy—these told me how our men were fighting the battle, though their movements were invisible in the darkness of night.

I received the following report from the battalion commander:

"We have taken Hill 351 in fifteen minutes. Comrades Kim In Taek and Kim Ryong Taek blocked with

(Continued on page 27)

Students of the Dae'an Engineering Institute studying the revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle at the room dedicated to the study of the history of the Workers' Party of Korea

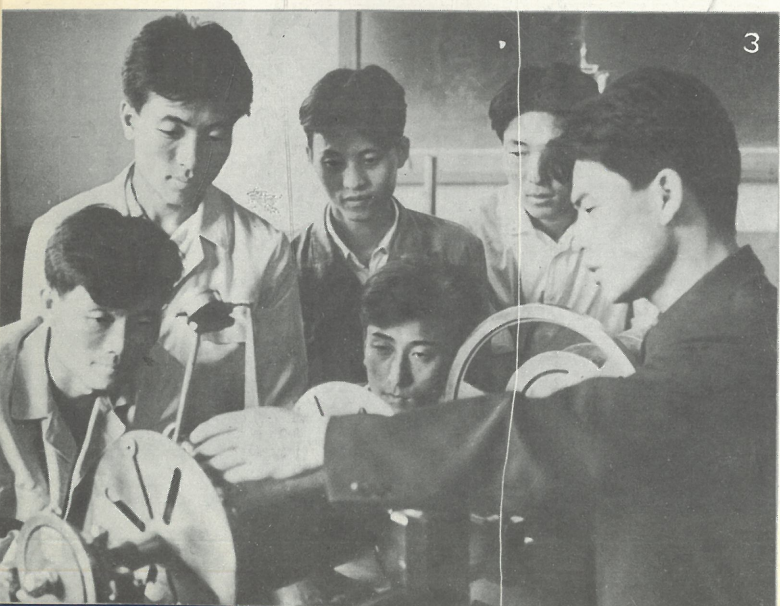
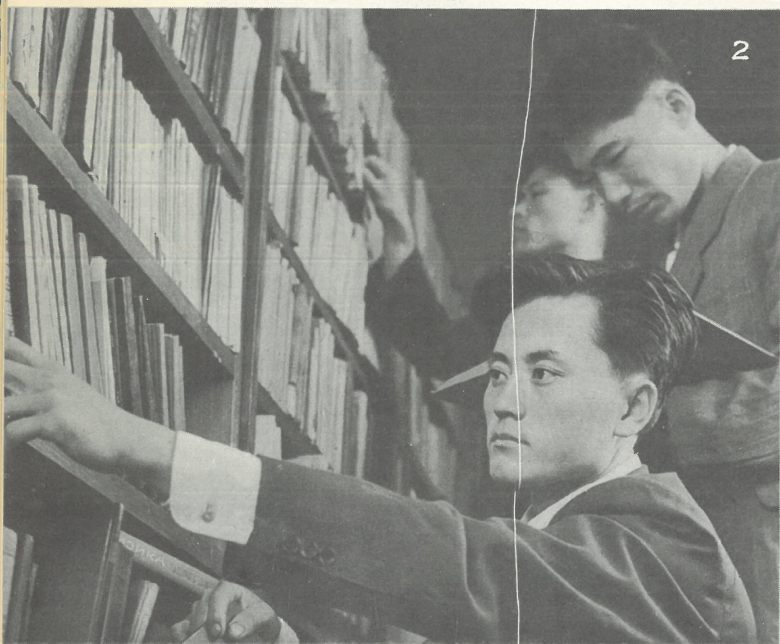
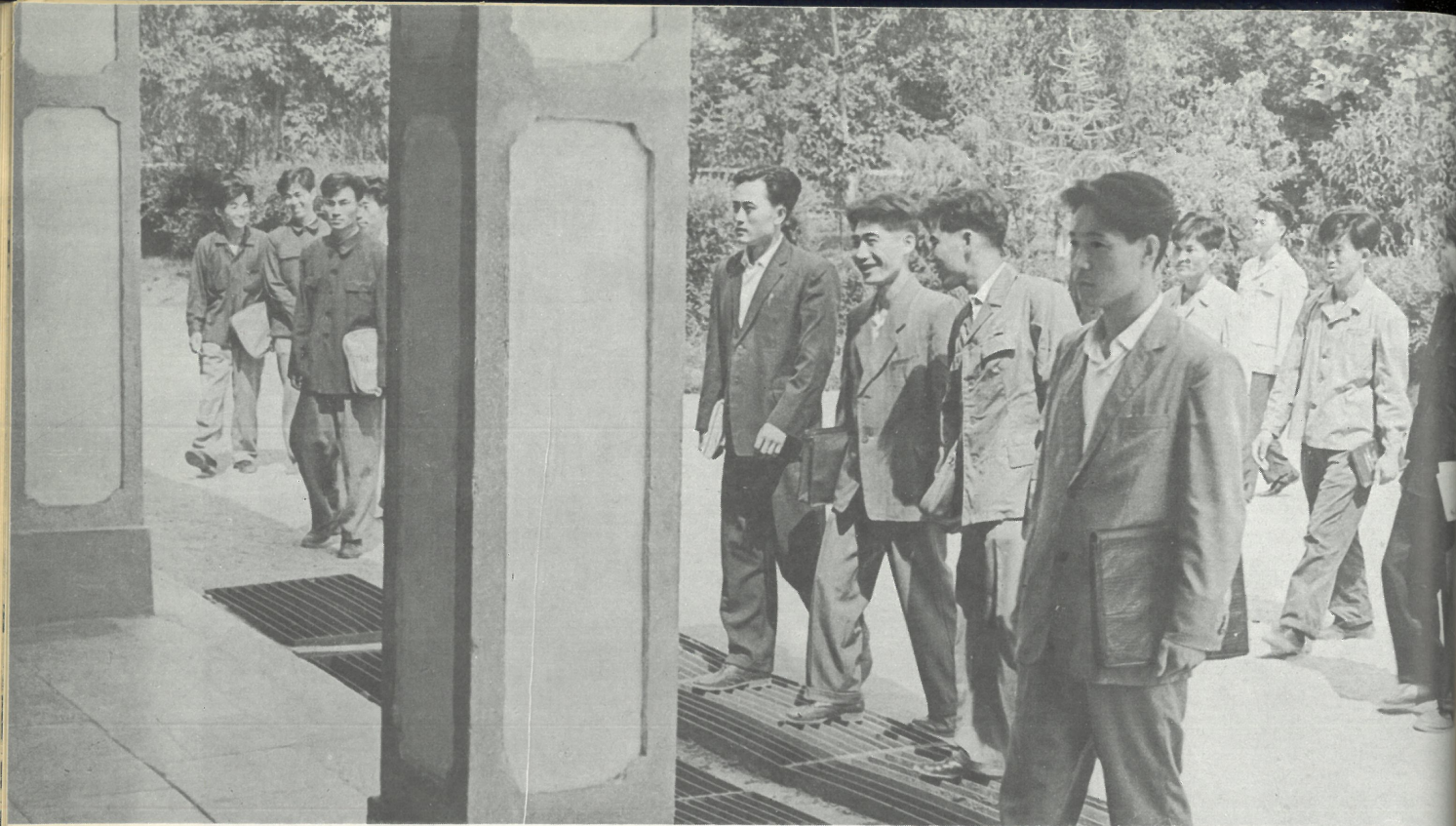
Photo by Yang Gi Song

Oil painting "Morning at Chongbong" (1966) By Choe Chang Shik

(See the article on p. 27)







OIL PAINTING

"Morning at Chonglong"

The Chonglong camping ground, a revolutionary battlesite, is located at the foot of Mt. Chonglong in the Baekdu mountains in the northernmost part of Korea. The whole mountain is covered with dense forests of tall, big larches, spruces, pines, and poplars with luxuriant undergrowths of young trees.

The Chonglong camping ground is a historic site where Comrade Kim Il Sung personally leading an anti-Japanese guerilla unit camped for the first night after crossing the Amrok River (flowing between Korea and China) into the dear homeland on May 18, 1939.

Already nearly 30 years have passed since then. But still now there remain the traces of the tent of the headquarters in which Comrade Kim Il Sung was quartered at that time, of the field kitchen and a well used by the guerillas and of the camp-fire lit up by them. The slogans inscribed by them on the trunks of big trees are still clearly visible.

Around 1939 the Japanese imperialist robbers, having unleashed the Sino-Japan war, were viciously intensifying fascist suppression and plunder on the Korean people.

Tens of thousands of revolutionaries and patriotic-minded people

were arrested and jailed and revolutionary organizations destroyed.

In this situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced into the motherland again to shed the bright rays of hope for the restoration of the motherland over the Korean people who were then shrouded in dark clouds.

We can feel with a warm heart the lofty revolutionary sentiments in the footsteps left by the anti-Japanese guerillas who made camp at the place.

Oil painting "Morning at Chonglong" by Choe Chang Shik is a work conveying such sentiments of the fighters which remain breathing still now at the Chonglong camping ground.

Vividly described in the picture are the excitement and joy of the anti-Japanese guerillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung who feel the breathing of the motherland, standing in the woods clothed in fresh verdure under the sky of the homeland which they had longed for so much.

The guerillas, too excited to sleep well, all got up early in the morning.

Some of the men fighters are inscribing slogans in bold letters on

the barked trunks of big trees calling the 30 million Korean people to the struggle and victory. "Let us fight to the end for freedom, independence and liberation of the Korean nation!" "Korean youths, come out at once and participate in the war against Japanese imperialism!"

The women guerillas got up early, too. They are busy in preparing a nice meal with the edible grass they had picked, anxious to gladden their comrades-in-arms, after a long absence from the motherland, with fine dishes having a smack of it.

They seem to be in raptures to see the beautiful landscape of the homeland which they could not forget even in dreams.

Particularly the morning scenery in the woods of Chonglong is so beautiful, even mysterious. The soft rays of the morning sun slant in streams through big trees on which various birds are chirping. The women guerillas cooking the meal are fascinated by the sweet, lovely chirpings of the birds of the motherland, and stop their work for a while to listen to them.

Everything in the motherland—trees and grass and even the singing of birds—inspired them with love for the country, confidence in victory of the revolution and an indomitable fighting spirit. They probably are drinking in the fresh morning air of Chonglong.

In painting this scene, the artist devoted every effort to portraying the noble mental world of the anti-Japanese guerillas.

Oil painting "Morning at Chonglong" was accepted for the 9th national art exhibition in 1966 and made deep impression on the visitors.

(Continued from page 22)

their own breasts enemy's loopholes to pave the way for our assault. One of our detachments continues to make an assault on a nameless hill to the east. The enemy is doggedly counterattacking. We will, however, hold out the hill we have taken."

At this moment when I was holding the receiver in my hand, flashed across my mind the face of Comrade Kim Ryong Taek along with the figures of the gallant commanding officers and men who had taken the hill knocking down the enemy.

Across my mind flashed how I, before going into

action, hugged him when he said that bearing in mind the words of Comrade Supreme Commander he would fight valiantly and how I, with a feeling of great affection, looked at his eyes shining with conviction of victory and with hope. He died a heroic death after making a breach for his unit by blocking the loophole of an enemy bunker with his own body aflame with the ardour of youth. Thus he carried out his pledge.

What a faithful and valiant soldier of the Party he was!

"You were really gallant. You have creditably carried out the pledge you gave to the Party and Comrade Supreme Commander..." I congratulated them on their successful battle and many exemplary combatants on their feats.

I encouraged them to hold out the hill they had captured, not yielding an inch of it.

Presently, the day dawned.

(To be continued)

FACTORY COLLEGE STUDENTS

1. The day's work is over, now worker-students go to school
2. The library is well stocked to help the students with their study
3. At a laboratory attached to the institute
4. Students make technical innovations with the help of what they learned at school

PEOPLE'S POWER—A POWERFUL WEAPON OF REVOLUTION

Ours is a people's power serving most devotedly for freedom and happiness of the people.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, said:

"Our state power is a genuine people's power serving the people most devotedly and maintaining close ties of kinship with them; it is a most democratic, most stable power which relies on the united strength of the workers, peasants and all other people and actively draws the broad masses into state affairs."

Our people's power is composed of the representatives of the broad strata of the people including the working class. Therefore, it always keeps close ties of kinship with the masses of the people, safeguards the interests of millions of the working people and serves the entire people. Under the state power the broad masses of the people of our country are freely taking part in state affairs and practically exercising power through the state power organs at all levels composed of the representatives elected by themselves.

The people's power fully ensures the people all political freedoms and rights—the right to elect and to be elected, the right to labour and leisure, the right to learning, freedom of scientific, literary and artistic activities, freedom of speech and the press, etc.

Our people's power, the banner of freedom and happiness of the Korean people, displaying great vitality in the whole course of the revolution and construction, brought about epoch-making changes on this land.

Our people's power has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions established in the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people; it is a great gain won by the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea in their arduous struggle for smashing all sorts of manoeuvres of the foreign aggressors and domestic reactionary forces.

In the darkest days when the fascist rule of Japanese imperialism in our country reached to the extremity and all the possibilities of legal struggle were eliminated, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the anti-Japanese guerilla army—the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces—and organized and waged the heroic armed struggle against Japanese imperialism for the restoration of the motherland and people's power. Already at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward correct revolutionary lines and strategy and tactics for the victory of the Korean revolution firmly maintaining the independent position and the principle of self-reliance in the Korean revolution. He led all the anti-Japanese liberation struggles of the Korean people with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the core to a brilliant victory, tiding over personal-

ly all difficulties blocking the road of struggles.

In the course of the arduous and protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle lasting fifteen years, which ushered in a great, revolutionary new era in the development of the national-liberation struggle and communist movement of our country, the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea were established and the line of people's government was put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The experience of activities of the revolutionary governments established in the guerilla bases—liberated areas—served as a foundation for establishing the genuine people's power in the liberated motherland.

When the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea and complicated situation was created after liberation of the country, the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, illuminated the most correct road the Korean people should advance along and established a powerful revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of Korea, and led the nation-wide struggle of the Korean people for setting up a democratic unified government frustrating the schemes of the reactionaries both at home and abroad for national split and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the general elections of the entire people of North and South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: "The people's power is the executor of all the lines and policies of the Party, a powerful weapon for socialist construction, and a reliable defender of our revolution."

Our people's power has successfully carried out its economic-organizational and cultural-educational functions along with the functions of suppressing the class enemies and defending the country from aggression of the imperialists.

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung our people's power organized and mobilized all for the victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation, and gloriously defended the freedom and independence of the country, smashing the armed invasion by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and inflicting crushing defeats upon the U.S. imperialists militarily, politically and morally.

After the war the people's power achieved the development and prosperity of the country by successfully carrying out revolutionary tasks and construction work in a short space of time surmounting all sorts of difficulties and trials.

From its early days our people's power has strictly adhered to the line of building an independent national economy put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and, in particular, strenuously carried out the creative line of the Workers' Party of Korea of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously

developing light industry and agriculture on the principle of self-reliance after the war, thereby laying the firm foundation of an independent economy and rapidly improving the living standards of the people.

Today our powerful heavy industry turns out complete sets of equipment for large-scale factories and various means of production to equip the national economy with modern techniques and exports many machines; our reliable light industry is producing consumer goods enough to meet the domestic demands.

Our countryside is continuously advancing along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country", the great programme for ultimate solution of the peasant and agrarian questions under socialism. The technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions in the countryside have been rapidly accelerated, the material and technical foundations of agriculture remarkably strengthened, and great successes scored in agricultural production.

Based on the foundations of the powerful independent national economy, education and culture are flourishing and developing rapidly and the material and cultural standards of the people steadily enhancing.

All the children are being educated by the state under the universal nine-year compulsory technical education and nobody has worries about food, clothing, and housing. Moreover, everybody enjoys benefits of free education and free medical service and the peasants are living in the countryside free from all taxes.

The freedom and happiness the Korean people are now enjoying prove the invincible vitality of our people's power and the tremendous vitality of the independent national economy built in our country.

Under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader our people's power has increased in every way the country's defence power, vigorously stepping up defence upbuilding along with the economic construction. While equipping better the People's Army and the entire people politically and ideologically, the people's power has carried through the military line of the Party of training the army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole land. As a result, the whole country has been converted into an impregnable fortress.

Now, the Korean people are firmly determined to administer decisive rebuffs to any encroachment of the imperialists, defend the country's independence and glory and to reunify their divided country by further enhancing political, economic, and military might of the country.

Only thanks to the wise and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, the national hero and the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, who triumphantly opened up the way for the Korean revolution shouldering for himself the fate of the country and the nation in the gloomiest days of the Japanese imperialist rule and who is enjoying absolute confidence and respect of the masses of the people, have our people established the excellent socialist system, seizing the power in their own hands, and are leading a happy and worthwhile life.

Through their own experience in life the Korean people put their boundless trust in the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean people, rallied closer than ever with one idea and will round the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are confidently advancing towards a still more promising morrow.

The prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are exerting strong revolutionary influences upon the South Korean people who are groaning under the ruthless suppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Through their bitter experience in life for over twenty years and the two diametrically different realities of North and South Korea, the South Korean people are realizing more and more clearly that only when they thoroughly cast off the yoke of domination of the foreign imperialists and seize the state power, can they enjoy genuine freedom and happiness. The ever growing strength of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its independent line for the country's reunification are the powerful inspiring might calling upon the South Korean people to the revolution and the struggle for the reunification of the country.

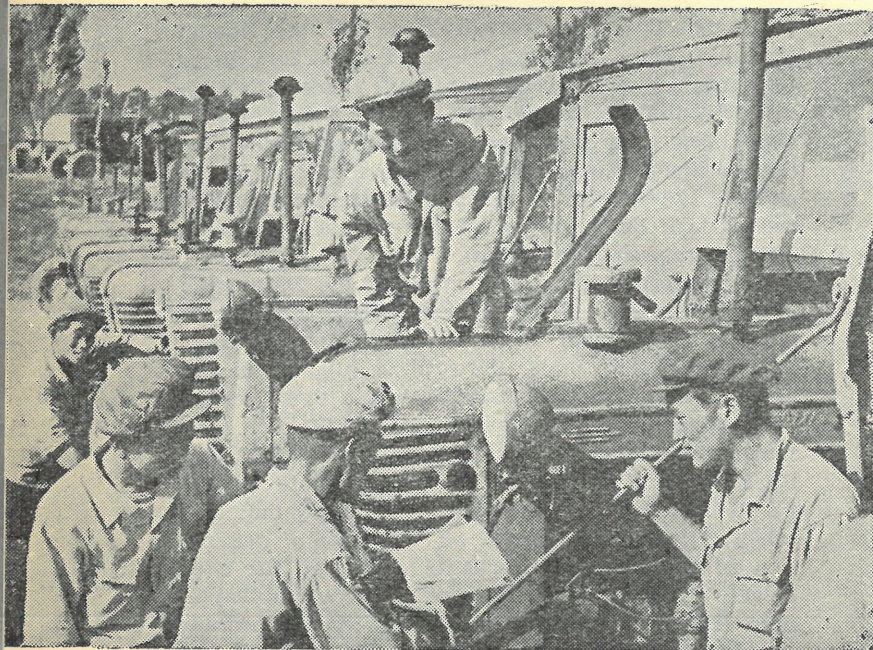
Now, the South Korean people, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our nation, are more dauntlessly fighting for the day when they will lead a happy life under his direct guidance in the bosom of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thanks to the independent, correct foreign policy and the great achievements scored in the revolution and construction, the international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been enhanced and consolidated as never before.

Our Party and Government adhering strictly to the Marxist-Leninist line of independence are strengthening friendship, solidarity and co-operation with the peoples of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples of the world, and waging resolute struggle against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism under the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. banner. Our Party and Government have innumerable friends and sympathizers throughout the world who support the righteous revolutionary cause of the Korean people.

Whatever schemes they may perpetrate, the U.S. imperialists can never impair the international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its ever growing influences. Nor can they check the triumphant onward march of the Korean people who are closely rallied under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The entire Korean people uniting rock-firm round the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, will, as in the past, safeguard and carry out thoroughly the policies of the Party and the Government and vigorously march forward towards the reunification of the country and the victory of the Korean revolution in the whole country.



Workers of the county farm-machine station checking their tractors

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG said: "The technical revolution in the rural areas constitutes an important revolutionary task; it is directed at developing the agricultural productive forces to a high level by equipping agriculture with modern machinery and technology and by extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science. It is also directed at making the life of the peasants abundant and freeing them from arduous labour."

Along this teaching, the technical revolution is promoted vigorously in the countryside. And as a result, the agricultural productive forces are developing rapidly and the rural areas are undergoing radical changes.

The Sukchon plain, a land so arid that the crops very often failed before liberation, is now crisscrossed with a dense network of channels brimming full with life-giving water from the Pyongnam irrigation system.

In the past, peasants pulling primitive walking ploughs with their backs bent double were the unflinching part of the landscape here. They could not afford to buy even a draught oxen. They sighed lugubriously over their miserable life.

But how things changed now! Hundreds of tractors are roaring away along the furrows of the fields.

With the extensive irrigation system set up, the farmers know no more flood or drought. Machines are doing all farm work. Indeed, life has changed beyond recognition on the Sukchon plain.

The changes that have taken place

in Sukchon County, like in all other rural areas, are ascribable to the correct agricultural policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, in particular, to the personal guidance and solicitude of the Premier directed to the county.

Since liberation Premier Kim Il Sung has visited this county more than twenty times. Each time he came, he had talks with functionaries of the various organs in the county and management workers of co-operative farms and conversed with peasants out in the fields to find out what kind of jobs were arduous and how to farm well. And he indicated concrete measures for increasing the crop yields and bettering the livelihood of the peasants by realizing comprehensive mechanization and introducing scientific and technical methods in farming.

When he came to the county two years after liberation, the Premier told the peasants that the Pyongnam irrigation project would start soon and, upon its completion, the farmlands in the county would be watered. Already at that time, he had framed a grand plan of irrigation. Again in 1952, the hard year of war, he came to Komyang-ri and instructed in detail that a reservoir be built in a ravine of the mountains and dry plots turned into paddy fields.

In 1957 the Premier visited the Tongdok agricultural co-operative (now co-operative farm). There he stressed the role of technology. It will ease work for the farmers and raise the yields, he said. Then he gave detailed instructions to introduce advanced methods of farming,

Technical Revolution in Our County

PAK KYONG HWAN

train agronomists, and effect energetically medium- and small-scale mechanization along with large-scale one.

With enormous aid from the state we worked hard to implement the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung given us at each stage of our progress. As a result, the irrigation and electrification programmes in our county were in the main completed long ago, and a considerable progress has been made in the technical revolution as a whole. The farm villages have taken on a new look and farming methods improved.

Especially, I cannot forget the on-the-spot guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung given to our county in December 1961. He set forth concrete measures for laying the material and technical foundations for the development of agricultural production and putting agricultural production on a scientific and technical basis. He also took the historic measure of reorganizing the agricultural guidance system and establishing the county co-operative farm management committee, a specialized organ of agricultural guidance, to fit in with the new circumstances in which the scale of the co-operative farms was enlarged, their technical equipment reinforced, the ideological level and the technical and cultural standards of the peasantry rose higher. This measure was a creative step to apply the industrial management methods to the co-operative farms, run the farms in a planned and systematic way, promote the technical revolution in agriculture, make a rational use of the means of production and labour force and thus increase agricultural production and further consolidate

the co-operative economy. In particular, the establishment of the new organ of agricultural guidance was of great significance in accelerating the technical revolution in our country.

Speaking of the role of the county co-operative farm management committee, Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out: "What is most important in the industrial management method of guidance is the technical guidance of production... The management committees should raise the level of technical knowledge among their functionaries and mobilize the technicians properly, and thereby decisively strengthen technical guidance of the rural economy and further promote the technical revolution in the countryside."

Acting upon this teaching, our county co-operative farm management committee took in hand the technical revolution and vigorously pushed ahead with it. The management committee established a unified control over the material means and technical forces in the service of agricultural production, such as the county irrigation control office, farm-machine station, and seed production control office. Making a more effective use of them, it concentrated on giving a better technical guidance to agriculture.

In the light of the realities in our county whose main job is rice farming, the management committee saw to it first of all that a rational use was made of irrigation water. Then it organized the work of introducing mechanization in all farm work.

In the meantime, measures were taken to put farm work on a scientific basis. Acidified plots and fields were ameliorated, and over 1,200 *jongbo* added to the paddy-fields as a result of the extension of the watering system and reclaiming of tidelands. Also, an irrigation water control system was established.

At the same time, the soil of more than 60,000 *jongbo* of land in the county was investigated and analyzed, a scientific system of fertilization established and advanced farming methods were introduced in production, with the result that agricultural production kept increasing every year.

Particularly after Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" was made public in 1964, the technical revolution has been further expedited in our county. It was stressed in the Theses that the technical revolution, one of the basic principles in solving the peasant and agrarian questions under socialism, should be energetically accelerated.

The Party set irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization as the chief tasks of the technical revolution in the rural areas. Along the Party's line, the Government has devoted tremendous efforts to these tasks.

The Theses pointed out that as

the main tasks in irrigation were already accomplished, the successes achieved in irrigation had to be further consolidated so that whatever severe drought and flood might not cause damage to farming.

In accordance with the tasks laid down in the Theses, efforts were directed to lifting up water to hilly areas and to draining the fields in our county.

Thus, in the period following the publication of the Theses, a reservoir was built, another enlarged, and the capacity of the channels expanded in our county to bring all its paddy fields under irrigation. And pumping stations were built in Baekam, Haeso, and Unjong. The first, second and third stage pumping stations in Unjong bring water scores of metres up to Janghung-ri, the highest district in the county.

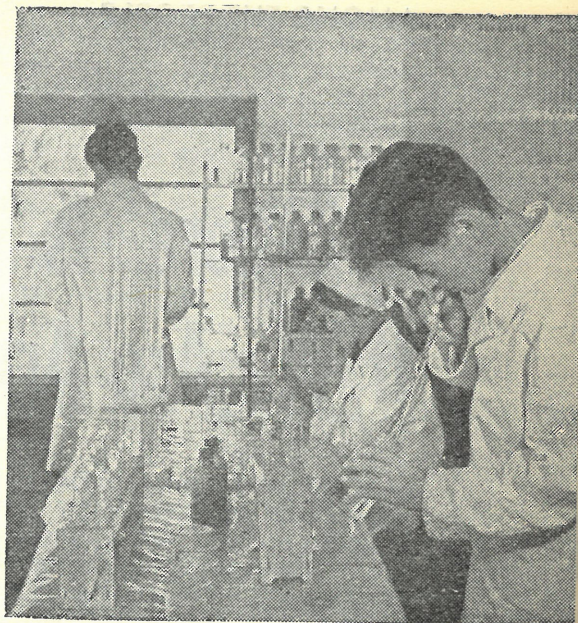
Thanks to the completion of the big lock-gates on the Haechang river, the tidal flood is prevented and the river which has been emptying itself vainly into the sea is put to use. Its water is now drawn to the Ryonhwa region, once a dry area. Owing to irrigation and advanced farming methods, the Ryonhwa co-operative farm now gathers in 5.3 tons of rice per *jongbo* instead of 3 tons or so in the past.

Great achievements have been scored not only in irrigation, but in mechanization too. The Theses emphasize:

"For thousands of years, the peasants have had to do all manner of back-breaking toil with their backward farm implements. To free them from heavy labour is an honorable historic task that has fallen upon us Communists. By energetically advancing agricultural mechanization we must achieve a sharp rise in the productivity of labour in agriculture and relieve the peasants of their onerous toil, thus affording them enough time for rest, study and the enjoyment of a cultured life."

This idea of the Theses is now being carried into effect in our county.

Thanks to tremendous assistance from the state, the number of tractors rose 1.6 times and lorries several times in our county in recent years (1961-1967). So now there are two tractors for every 100 *jongbo*. They do the work of readjusting paddy fields, and ploughing, levelling, carrying and other labour-consuming jobs for the farmers. In conformity with the idea of the Theses, the Government supplies co-operative farms with various farm machines free of charge. Our county has received a large number of farm machines since the Theses was issued. In 1966 alone we got free more than 300 farm machines of 17 kinds including threshers, straw rope stranding machines, and fodder crushers. And the Government sells other kinds of farm machines to co-operative farms at low prices. Out



Soil is analysed and experiments are conducted at the lab of the Ryongdok Co-operative Farm

of their communal reserve funds which keep growing every year, the co-operative farms purchase many farm machines. Electricity is installed on every co-operative farm in our county. As the amount of the work done by machine increases, the consumption of electricity grows every year: in 1966 the co-operative farms consumed 1.7 times as much electricity as in 1964 when the Theses was made public. The amount of chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals applied augments every year, too.

Keeping pace with the consolidation of the material foundation of agricultural production, the technical and cultural standards of the rural population have been enhanced rapidly. A large number of co-operative farmers are learning mechanics and advanced agrotechnics to become competent technicians or agronomists. In the past few years after the Theses was issued, the number of agronomists and technicians in the service of agriculture in our county has risen 2.9 times. More than a thousand young farmers have become tractor drivers.

The growth of material and technical forces in our county has put its agricultural production on a scientific and technological basis.

Thanks to the co-operation between the agronomists from the county co-operative farm management committee and the veteran farmers, new prolific varieties of rice fitted to the climatic features of this area have been created, and advanced methods suited to the geographic features of the region introduced in raising rice seedlings

(Continued on page 35)

"There Is Nothing Impossible for Us If We Are Armed with Revolutionary Ideas"

PAK DONG KWAN

In September 1958, the Party Central Committee addressed a Red Letter to the entire Party members calling upon them to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction by shattering conservatism, passiveness, and mysticism about technique which were blocking our advance and by displaying boldness in thinking and action.

It was at that time that the Party assigned the honorable task of producing lorries to the workers of our factory which had started operation only a year before as an automobile parts factory. The production of lorries was a thing not known to the history of our country before.

The words "production of lorries" were enough to work up our excitement.

When our country was under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, to produce automobile parts was something beyond our power. To make matters worse, the war (June 1950-July 1953) provoked by U.S. imperialism reduced everything in our country to ashes. And here we are contemplating to turn out automobiles, only five years after the termination of the war! Indeed, it was like a dream.

In hearty response to the Party's call, the workers of the factory, firmly resolved to fulfil the honorable task without fail, set to work in a body to manufacture a lorry as a trial product.

But before us lay many a difficulty and obstacle. We had neither the special machines and equipment nor a sheet of blueprint needful to the production of lorries.

There was also no person experienced in lorry manufacture. So, we at first did not so much as know what sorts of equipment we needed to make thousands of kinds of parts.

To top it all, there were people who slandered and sneered at us; they said that lorries could not be produced in Korea with the existing equipment and technique and that the manufacture of lorries in Korea would not pay.

When we were confronted with such double and

treble difficulties and hardships after we had risen in response to the Party's call, the Premier personally paid a visit to us. It was October 31, 1958.

The Premier made a round of all workshops of our factory to grasp in detail how matters stood with the trial lorry production. As he entered the metal-working shop where I worked, we were hammering a steel plate to make the body of lorry in trial production.

He came up to us and watched our work for a while. Reading the workers' resolve to make lorries by their own efforts even with hammers, he said:

"Thanks for your trouble. You really are plucky. But all such arduous jobs should be mechanized in the future."

That day the Premier sat in company with us workers and discussed the question of automobile production in earnest for us.

He began with inquiry about our life. Then he explained to us in detail why the Party Central Committee had addressed the Red Letter to the entire Party members and what the real state of affairs in the country was and, referring to the significance of automobile production in our socialist construction, said:

"Automobiles are very important in socialist and communist construction.

"First of all, good farming requires a larger number of lorries.

"If we are short of automobiles, this will impede the development of the national economy as a whole. Especially we cannot develop agriculture rapidly if we use the farming methods of our ancestors who tilled the land with walking ploughs and carried loads on their backs.

"Tractors must plough fields and lorries carry manure and grain.

"In order to do farming with machines like this you must turn out a large number of lorries. We must produce and supply 35,000 tractors and 25,000 lorries to the countryside in a few years.

"The Party had it in view to step up mechanization in our countryside when it put forth this task..."

He went on to say that it would take us ten full years to import as many lorries as we needed, granting that we bought 2,500 from abroad every year. He added:

"We cannot be so slow-going in our farm mechanization.

"We must manufacture lorries on our own.

"Some people allege that producing lorries at home will cost us more money than importing them from abroad. But I think it is more beneficial for us to produce them by ourselves even though it may entail a little higher cost.

"Of course, at first it could cost us dearer than in foreign countries, but when our techniques and skills improve and labour efficiency increases, the costs naturally will fall. And unless such modern machines as automobiles are produced, industry cannot develop on an independent basis. We must endeavour to produce by ourselves all types of machines including special ones.

"How can't we Koreans make cars when other people make them!

"The anti-Japanese guerillas had nothing but their hands, but they made bombs in a blacksmith's shop and crushed the enemy with them.

"Lorries, too, we must make by ourselves.

"As we have been lagging behind others, we have to forge ahead faster than others. We must not expect someone to build our economy for us, we must build it ourselves.

"We must tide over difficulties. Under the present conditions when a powerful heavy industry base had been built, there is nothing impossible for us if we are armed with revolutionary ideas... We must make lorries by ourselves by all means, even by means of hammers."

And so the Premier emphasized over and over again, showing his firmly closed hand.

The Premier's words brought the Party's intentions home to our minds.

We strengthened our firm resolve to unfailingly produce lorries, surmounting whatever difficulty and hardship lying in our way by displaying the same spirit with which the anti-Japanese guerillas made bombs in a blacksmith's shop.

After the Premier's visit to our factory, we set to the trial production in real earnest, shattering conservatism and mysticism and surmounting all difficulties and hardships.

As we had no blueprint available, we disassembled a lorry to pieces and, modelling after them, cut one part after another. And we hammered steel sheet into shape to make the body.

When a part did not fit into place in the course of assembly, we made it again. When we failed again, we cut or hammered it over and over again, even ten or twenty times, until at last we succeeded.

Boldly brushing aside the view that the production of the body was absolutely impossible without a 3,000-ton press, we collected scrap iron and made a 400-ton special press with it. This press enabled us to turn out as many bodies of cars as we wanted.

With such unremitting efforts and tenacious struggle, we at last succeeded in making a lorry on trial.

On the day when the first lorry was completed, the workers of our factory embraced one another for joy, unable to repress their emotion and rejoicing. They even passed their hands over the body of the lorry.

Riding in the first lorry for Pyongyang where the Premier was, my heart beat high as never before.

Seated in lorry No. 1, Model "Victory-58," which was, so to speak, the "eldest son" of our factory, I said to myself: "Ye, lorry No. 1, Model Victory-58! You at last are born. Though your birthplace is Dokchon, your native place is Pyongyang. Run fast to Pyongyang, your native place, where the Party and the Premier are!"

Riding in the running lorry, I couldn't help recalling with emotion the history of the Party's struggle and Comrade Premier's wise guidance associated with the automobile production in our country.

Even in the thick of war, the Premier foresaw the country's tomorrow and drew up a plan for constructing an automobile factory in Dokchon. After the roaring of guns subsided over this land, he saw to it that the foundation was laid for automobile production by ensuring the priority development of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core. To that end, even a penny was spared, for everything had been razed to the ground.

Thinking that the very lorry which I was driving had such a history, my heart leaped with the unbounded gratitude to the Party and the Premier.

Informed of the arrival of the first lorry produced in Dokchon, the Premier personally came out and gave us a strong grip one by one. He was very much satisfied with us.

"I appreciate your work," said the Premier. "Please convey my congratulations to all the workers and technicians of the factory."

Then he listened to the humming of the engine and examined closely the quality of intricate parts. Expressing satisfaction that the lorry was very finely made, he said that the production of a lorry by us was a great event in the development of industry and in the technical revolution.

"Very good," he said, "now that we have produced a lorry, we shall be able to produce planes, too, in the future."

These words of the Premier instilled boundless vigor and courage in us. Never before had I felt so great a pride and joy in my work as at that time.

That day the Premier gave us the honorable task of supplying our countryside with more than 30,000 lorries in the near future by expanding and reinforcing our factory's technical equipment and enlisting more technical personnel.

Back at the factory, we, as instructed by the Premier, reinforced and expanded the technical equipment in preparation for the mass production of lorries.

In less than two years after the trial production, that is in 1960, we pledged to the Party to turn out 3,000 lorries.

As a matter of course, our factory at the time was not yet sufficiently furnished with the technical equipment and technical force to ensure the mass production of lorries. There were a series of important technical problems awaiting solution, problems concerning the processing of the crankshaft—the most important part of the automobile—and of the differential gear, the application of the stamping method on a wider scale, and so on.

The development of the revolution in our country at that time, however, demanded the mass production of lorries and the Party set the task before us.

Therefore, bearing in mind the Premier's words "There is nothing impossible for us if we are armed with revolutionary ideas," we boldly set about the job with a firm conviction that we were fully capable of producing 3,000 lorries.

When we went over to the mass production of lorries, we ran up against no less difficulties and hardships than in the days of trial production. Some technical matters were yet to be solved. On top of it, the production of cutting and forging jigs and various other essential equipment lagged.

But our hearts were afire. Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the indomitable fight displayed by the anti-Japanese guerillas, we took a firm grip of the hammers and swept away conservatism and inertia blocking our advance in the course of perfecting the technical equipment, pulling through the difficulties and obstacles cropping up before us.

We expected no one to come to our aid, to bring us what we did not have or we were short of. We did or made whatever was needed for the production of 3,000 lorries by ourselves.

When the need arose for a heating furnace in the course of making the bodies of cars, the workers of our metal-working shop undertook the building of a heating furnace, although they were inexperienced in brick laying. Only skilled brick-layers could tackle such a job, it was believed. But, after five times of failure, we built it, thereby solving the knotty technical problem. Once the ceiling of the furnace unexpectedly melted and a hole was made. Formerly, the repair would have taken ten days. But we dashed into the heated furnace and repaired it in only twelve hours, thus ensuring uninterrupted production.

We have many praiseworthy anecdotes connected with the production of 3,000 lorries. Of them, still fresh in my memory is one which concerns our last "charge."

At the first stage of the mass production, we turned out no more than an average of 3-4 lorries a day owing to various difficulties. But some time later we raised the figure to 15-16. Nevertheless, we still had 700 lorries to produce by the end of the year, that is, in 40 days. It was a difficult job.

We had to carry out at any cost the pledge we had given to the Party. At the time a host of most difficult jobs were devolving on our metal-working shop. To tackle them with success, the workers of our shop held a bonfire gathering where we read a story, "Forty Days of Trials," out of the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas."

Gazing at the fire blazing up high into the dark sky of the night on the Daedong River, we made a firm resolve to fulfil the automobile production plan without fail within the remaining 40 days by displaying indomitable revolutionary spirit following the example of the anti-Japanese guerillas who overcame the "Forty Days of Trials." Then and there, we organized ourselves into a "forty-day shock brigade." And we called upon all the other shops of the factory to follow suit.

As a result, the entire workers of the factory rose in a "40-day battle."

We unhesitatingly devoted our all to the production of lorries, prompted by the thought of our grandfathers and fathers who had bent their backs in carrying heavy burdens on their backs all their lives, and by the pride that the lorries produced by our hands would help promote the country's socialist construction and free our peasants from heavy labour.

The factory's executives and technicians, sharing board and room with the workers at work places, solved knotty problems on the spot for them. The office employees, too, came out to lend a hand to the workers.

All rushed to work places—the staff of the factory hospital, carrying the first-aid kit; the cooks of the dormitory, bringing meals with them; the barbers taking hair-dressing implements with them; and even housewives, to help their husbands.

The whole factory seethed with activity.

In this way, we fulfilled the plan for turning out 3,000 lorries ahead of schedule.

When the last lorry came off the assembly line deafening shouts of joy went up in the compounds of the factory.

"Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

"Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The cries of hurrah burst out endlessly and reverberated for a long time. This was a storm that crushed into smithereens the obstructive attempts of those who slandered and sneered that the production of lorries was impossible in our country and it would not pay. It was also a thunderous shout of joy demonstrating to the whole world the great might of the working class of our country who are always loyal to the Party and the Leader.

The Party Central Committee addressed us a letter congratulating us on our success.

In its congratulatory letter, the Party praised us for our production of 3,000 lorries despite manifold difficulties and obstacles and assigned us the honorable task of further improving the technical equipment and decisively raising the quality in the production of lorries.

The workers of our factory, encouraged by the Party's congratulations, set out to carry out the new assignment, without being carried away by the success already achieved.

Around this time, in March 1961, the Premier visited our factory again.

As usual, he first came to the production site where we were working. After concretely taking in how matters stood with each workshop and the equipment in each process, and grasping the preparedness of the workers and their length of service, etc., he told us about our immediate task.

He first commended us for the successful overfulfilment of our automobile production plan for 1960, and for having reinforced the technical equipment to turn out over 7,000 lorries a year. Then he told us we should not rest content with the successes, but produce more lorries, while improving their quality.

"... You must also make the automobile look fashionable. Don't be wedded to the foreign styles, but try to make the automobile's appearance and inside structure congenial to the Koreans.

"... The automobile production differs little from the artistic creation. Manufacture of cars can be likened to painting by an artist or embroidery by a woman."

Then he gave us detailed instructions as to equipping our factory along the latest lines by introducing mechanization and automation on a larger scale and as to further intensifying communist education among the workers.

Upholding the Premier's teachings, we rose in a struggle for capturing a new "fortress of technique" and carrying out the automobile production plan for the year before the Fourth Party Congress.

Many a laudable fact took place at that time. A miracle was performed by the workers, who thought out and made a 90-shaft boring machine in only three months, instead of one year or more as was believed to be the rule, and with the help of it raised the labour efficiency scores of times in machining the body of the engine. They also made over 700,000 screws and nuts and more than 30,000 bites with scrap iron.

In the course of this vigorous struggle, specialization and automation forged ahead apace in the factory. A 250-ton hydraulic press and various other stamping machines, various types of automated equipment, over 100 synthetic and specialized equipment were built and installed. As a result, all processes were arranged in a conveyer system.

In this way we not only carried out the automobile production plan for the year before the Fourth Party Congress, but increased the variety of products in this

period by turning out new types of lorries including tip-lorries.

It was only some time before that we had had a hard time of it making only one trial lorry. But by now we had made all material and technical preparations for manufacturing any types of lorries we chose.

In April 1963 when the Premier paid another visit to our factory and gave us the new assignment of producing 10-ton lorries, we replied with confidence that we would carry out the assignment by our own efforts.

Expressing satisfaction at our resolve, he told us that the production of 10-ton lorries meant developing the country's automobile industry onto a higher stage and that it signified a great innovation in the country's technical revolution. Then he added that in the production of 10-ton lorries we should not try to turn them out in great numbers from the beginning, but should increase the output step by step.

Referring to the mass production of engines for 10-ton cars, he repeatedly emphasized that if we added four more cylinders to the eight-cylinder engine we were then producing, we could turn out hatches to get more ores and also could manufacture large-sized buses and Diesel locomotives.

Acting on the Premier's teachings, we at once set out to make preparations for the production of 10-ton lorries and, drawing further inspirations from the Red Letter addressed to the entire Party members by the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party, launched out on their production.

Life brought us the profound realization that when the working class, armed with the idea of the Party and the revolutionary spirit, rouse themselves to action in response to the call of the Party and the Premier, they will find no fortress impregnable, no difficulty insurmountable.

Upholding the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" adopted at the Eighth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party, we, the revolutionary working class of Dokchon, will see to it without fail that in the near future strings of our lorries run about in the countryside, mines and at construction sites, and our Diesel locomotives race along the railways—the artery of the country.

To move up the day, we are now dashing forward vying with time, putting spurs to our galloping Cholima.

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al instruments, various experiments and analyses including soil analysis are conducted.

With the progress of the farm technical revolution in recent years, grain yields have grown sharply with less per-jongbo consumption of labour in our county: in 1966 grain output was twice as much as in

1955. As a result, the incomes of co-operative farmers are rising every year.

Today the co-operative farmers in our county are energetically pushing ahead with the technical revolution along the wide path indicated by the Party and the Leader for a yet more plentiful and brighter future.



Group dance "On the Shore of Lake Samjiyon" performed by the art circle members of Ryanggang Province

EFFLORESCING MASS ART

RI SAM CHOL

Last June the amateur art groups of Ryanggang Province, one of the nine provinces in the northern part of the country, gave a combined performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. It caught the special interest of the citizens. More than 800 amateur artists took part in the performance. They were factory and office workers, peasants, youths and students picked out from factories, enterprises, co-operative farms and schools at various levels in the province. The performance was given in two parts, with 16 colorful numbers including chorus, chorus with recitation, group dance, Kayagum ensemble and comic chat.

Almost all numbers were created by the members of the amateur art groups themselves. Each number, with a high ideological content and artistic value, portrayed the worthwhile life of the working masses and their resolve. And the performances were brilliant.

Among them was the "Family Gathering" performed by a lumberjack's family, 38 persons in all, from the Daepyong lumber camp. The whole family members, old and young, appeared on the stage skillfully depicting their happy life with songs, dances, narratives, poem recitations, etc.

Performances by amateur art groups are a common thing in our country; they can be seen at any place and at any time.

In 1964 the builders of the Shimauiju chemical fibre mill presented a music and dance epic "Land of Silk". This epic played by some 400 amateur artists consisted of narratives, poem recitations, music and dance woven together into one single plot. The epic gave artistic representation to the moving stories connected with their glorious struggle for building a "Silk Palace."

Another example. In 1963 a music and dance epic "Song of a Golden Mountain" was performed in Pyongyang by the members of a combined amateur art group from Changson County, North Pyongan Province. The performers were workers of local industry factories, co-operative farmers, students, school children and even kindergarteners. Among them were a 65-years old man and a factory manager.

The epic with its high ideological content and artistic value shows how they created a plentiful, happy life in their county, a remote mountainous area, by implementing the on-the-spot instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung who had visited the place many times.

These examples are striking proof of the efflorescence and development of amateur art among the masses of the people in our country. The efflorescence and development of mass art in our country are attributable entirely to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on literature and art and to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

From the first days of liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung followed the policy of developing literature and art on a mass, democratic basis by taking advantage of the favorable conditions created by our new social system. Already in May 1946, Premier Kim Il Sung instructed that literature and art should be made to serve the broad masses of the people and, to this end, efforts should be exerted, first of all, to create good literary and art works which would be received well by them. At the meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee held in November 1947 the question of strengthening the cultural work among the masses was discussed and a decision was adopted on creating a new type culture among them by giving full play to their creativeness and encouraging them to the collective creation, performance and appreciation of poems, novels, essays, dramas, music and dances.

This policy of popularizing literature and art among

the masses is based on profound confidence in the creative talent and wisdom of the popular masses. The mass line based on the profound trust in the inexhaustible power and creative talent of the popular masses, represents a traditional method of work of our Party; it is followed scrupulously not only in literature and art but in political, economic and military fields, that is, in all fields of the revolutionary activities and construction work.

Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"It must be remembered by writers and artists that the people are always the genuine creators of great art."

He also said:

"We should vigorously unfold mass cultural work and search out talent among the people and bring this into full play, so that the toiling people themselves may take part in literary and artistic activities everywhere and enjoy art to their hearts' content."

When literature and art is popularized among the broad sections of the people and when they participate actively in the creative activities, the socialist cultural revolution can be successfully carried out. And only when literature and art is closely related to the working masses, can it be developed healthily and swiftly on a mass basis. Without the extensive efflorescence of literature and art among the masses, it is impossible to continuously reinforce and expand the ranks of professional writers and artists with a fresh force, nor is it possible to constantly stimulate and invigorate literature and art through the opening up of a new path by the young generation.

Hence, the Party and the state have taken a whole series of steps to develop the literary and art work among the broad masses of the people.

A mass cultural hall has been set up in every province, city and county, and a clubhouse and a democratic publicity hall in each factory, enterprise, farm and fishing village. Various musical instruments and other equipment for cultural purposes have been produced in large quantities and provided to each productive unit. And amateur literary and art groups have been widely organized and steadily expanded in factories, farm villages, offices, enterprises and schools. According to their tastes and talents, the working people can join any of the literary, drama, dance, music, fine arts and other groups, and regularly study the theory of literature and art, create and appreciate works, rehearse plays, take part in performances under the guidance of the director of the group.

As literature and art became more widespread and struck deeper roots among the masses and the literary and art requirements of the working people grew bigger, the old form of art groups went out of keeping with the developing reality. To meet these requirements, a new form of art groups enlisting the whole workteam (at school the whole class) has appeared.

In our country today the work of mass literature and art is energetically carried on with the workteam as the unit. This helps all the workteam crew raise their cultural standard very quickly and, at the same time, rapidly elevates the cultural standard

of the masses of the people as a whole. This means the development of the mass literature and art onto a higher stage in our country.

The state dispatches professional artists to work places to help the masses in learning songs and dances and playing dramas, and has set up 1-2 year course evening art schools in various parts of the country for training directors of art groups. Thanks to these measures, all art groups in different places are operating on their own.

Almost every year a national amateur art festival or contest is held by the workers, co-operative farmers and students respectively.

Before the national amateur art festival, each *ri* (the lowest administrative unit), county and province arranges its own elimination contest to pick out the best group, individuals and numbers to enter the national festival.

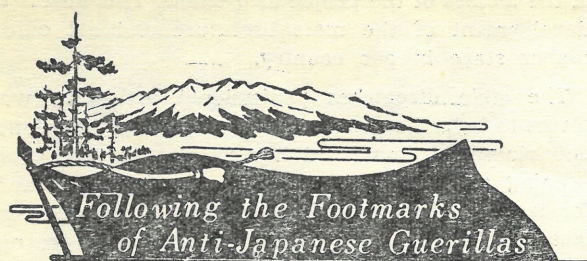
In this way literature and art has been converted into the work of the masses themselves in our country, and is flowering and developing extensively on a mass basis.

With the development of mass art along with the advancement of popular education, the socialist cultural revolution is progressing apace among the masses of the people, and the working people are being moulded into comprehensively developed men who have artistic attainments, as well as political knowledge, scientific and technical learnings. The ranks of our writers and artists are constantly reinforced by a healthful fresh force. Masterpieces are born of the masses one after another. They enjoy the love of the masses and serve their revolutionary cause.

Developing on a mass basis, our art will become more refined and elaborate and will radiate with greater brilliance in days to come.

A scene of a group dance by the art circle members of the Bongung Chemical Combine





Kushi Dam

KIM DONG SON

IN the past when our nation was groaning under the tyranny of Japanese imperialism, the anti-Japanese guerilla army, personally organized and led by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, waged a bloody struggle for the restoration of the country over 15 long years.

Today you can find many old battlegrounds associated with the glorious feats of the revolutionary fighters in the northernmost areas of our country, along the Amrok and the Duman rivers and on the skirts of Mt. Baekdu.

So streams of people visit those historic battlesites of the revolutionary struggle to get better acquainted with the historic roots of our Party and our revolution and learn from the noble spirit and lofty aspirations of the anti-Japanese guerilla fighters. We, having set off on an inspection tour of the old revolutionary battlegrounds, chose the Bochonbo battlesite as the first place to visit.

We left Hyesan early morning for the Kushi dam. Heading for the battlesite, our hearts stirred with emotions and excitement; the Kushi dam is a historic spot which Marshal Kim Il Sung crossed to set foot on the soil of the homeland in June 1937.

We steered our course northeastward along the Amrok river.

The scenery along the river caught our eye—the stream of the Amrok swirling down around the river bends washing the foot of steep, strange-shaped rocks and cliffs, and green cedar trees covering the mountains.

With the foamy Amrok on the left, we went ahead. As we skirted round several bends, the view changed. A wide prospect burst upon our view. Now there was no more roaring sound of the turbulent stream and the river was wider.

A dam was lying in front of us, the Kushi dam!

On the riverside stood a wooden board with explanation:

"This is the place where units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally led by Marshal Kim Il Sung crossed the Amrok by a raft-bridge and set foot on the soil of the dear motherland to advance on Bochonbo."

Short as it was, the explanation contained a thousand meanings.

As we read it, we thought of the long difficult march the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had had before they reached the Kushi dam in accordance with the grand plan for the restoration of the country which had been worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

In March 1937 when our people were facing a threat of total death owing to the unprecedentedly cruel exploitation and oppression by Japanese imperialism, a meeting was held at Yangmutingze, Hsikiang, Fusung county of Manchuria. At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the strategic line of making a sally into the homeland. It was aimed at further advancing the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and at inspiring the exploited and oppressed people of Korea with faith in national liberation, by dealing still heavier blows to Japanese imperialism.

The line of Comrade Kim Il Sung for making a sally into the homeland gained ardent support from the participants in the meeting. Then, operational plans for each unit were adopted in accordance with the line. It was decided that the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army would advance to the south-west of Mt. Baekdu and attack Bochonbo under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, while the 4th division would cross the Duman river and advance on Red Rock of the Musan area, and another unit cover the offensive operations within the homeland by dispersing the enemies in the Fusung and Linkiang areas.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must advance into the homeland to inspire the people at home groaning under Japanese imperial rule, with faith in the victory of the revolution. The people will be greatly encouraged when they come to know the mere fact that our People's Revolutionary Army consisting of sons and daughters of the Korean people is up and going strong. The aim of our sally into the homeland does not lie in attacking and capturing big cities. The firing of a few shots in the homeland will be enough to inspire the people greatly with courage. The appearance of a large combined unit of stout Korean communists in a stately manner will be a big demonstration. To convince our people that Korea will be restored without fail—this is the great significance attached to our advance into the homeland. This is why we mean to make a sally into the homeland."

Units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army started operations to advance into the homeland to carry into effect the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading the main force of the Army, made for the area southwest of Mt. Baekdu, approaching the border line.

On June 3, 1937, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army climbed to a mountain-top called Swallow's Back located on the shore of the Amrok, from which they could command an extensive sweep of the mountains and rivers of the homeland which they had longed for even in their dreams.

Before crossing the Amrok, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

"When you meet the fellow countrymen, you must be

polite towards them... We are soldiers of the most disciplined and well-mannered army. When we fire shots in the forthcoming battle, their sound and their sparks will inspire the revolutionaries and patriotic youths in the homeland with still greater force and cheer up the people languishing in distress. And with this as a momentum the organization of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland (founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung on May 5, 1936.—Ed.) will be further expanded at home and the revolutionary forces will be strengthened still more. And in this way the victory of our revolution will be expedited..."

Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted the organizational work in a concrete way before the units proceeded to cross the river. He instructed all members to prepare two meals—supper and breakfast—and then ordered two guerillas to go down to the river and make preparations for river crossing. On his orders the two men climbed down the Swallow's Back in disregard of the enemy's strict guard and sounded the depth of the river and built a raft-bridge.

We stood long in front of a picture put up beside the board trying to enter into the feelings of the anti-Japanese fighters crossing the Amrok to set foot on the soil of their dear motherland which they had longed for even in their dreams.

How great the emotions and rejoice of the guerillas who were advancing into the homeland under the command of Marshal Kim Il Sung were!

The picture showed the scene of the expeditionary force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army crossing the Amrok river by a raft-bridge.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is watching with scrupulous care the men crossing the river!

The figures of the guerillas crossing the river most boldly in defiance of the strict watch of the enemy!

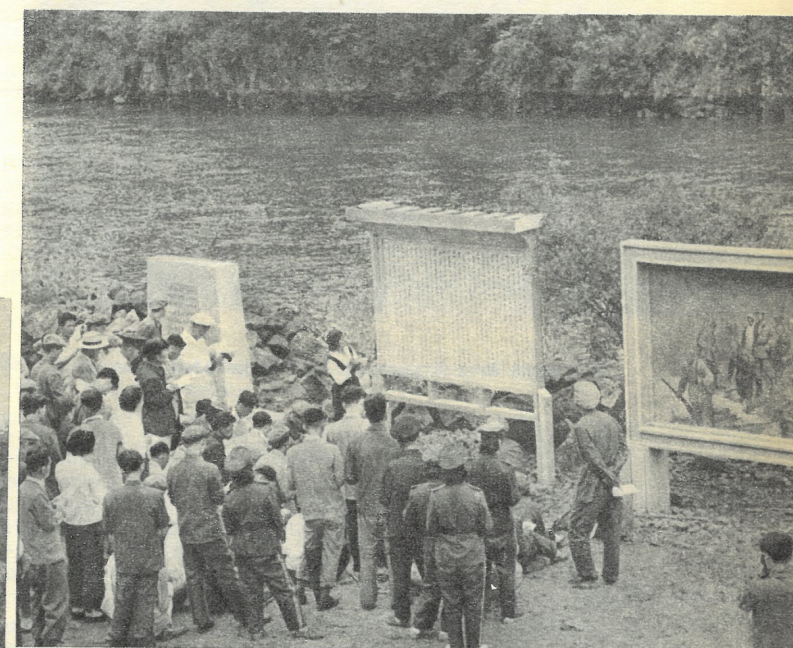
Though they crossed the river 30 years ago, we seemed to hear the solemn footsteps of the fighters.

In those days the Japanese imperialists dumbfounded by the sally into Korea of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, had set up "police sub-stations" and batteries at 2-4 kilometre intervals all along the borderline, and bragged that their frontier guard was an "iron wall."

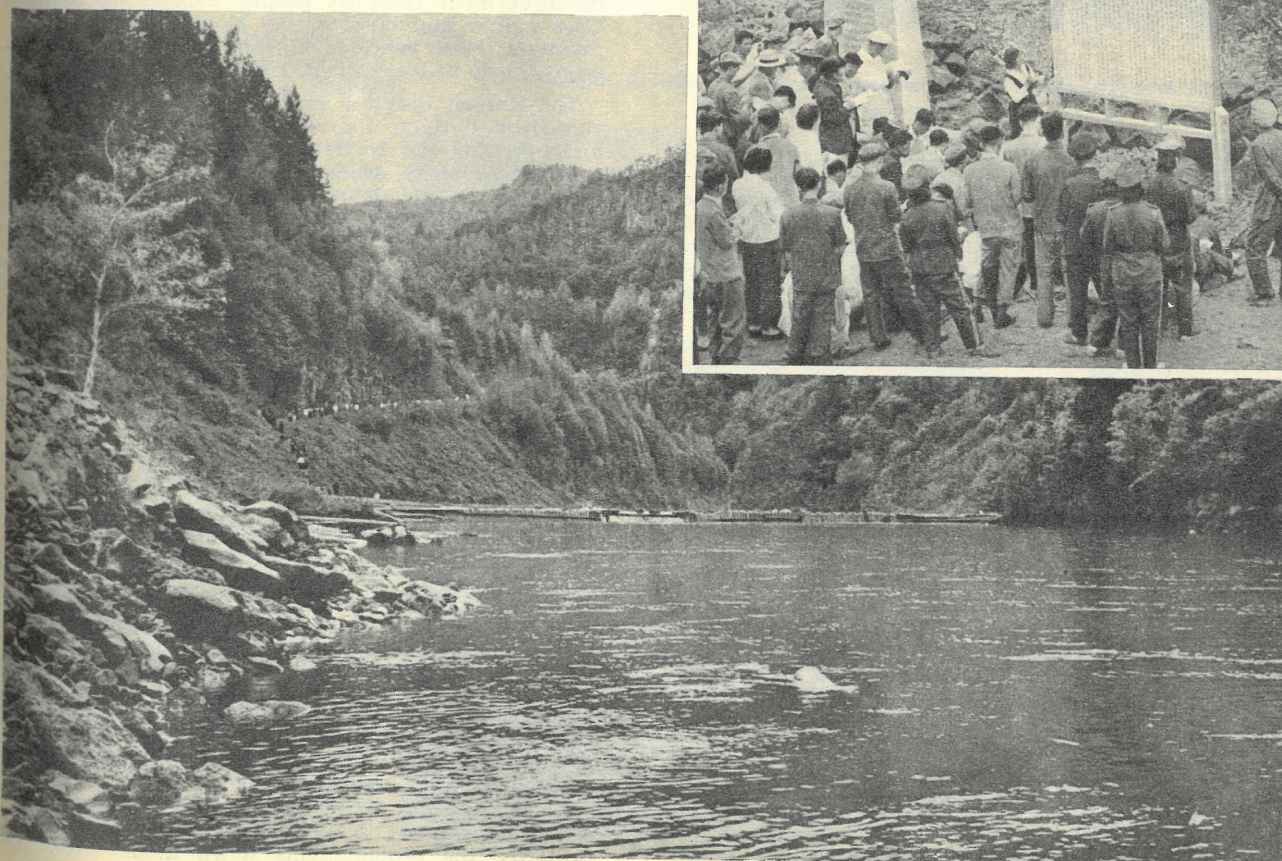
But this "iron wall" collapsed before the superb strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(Continued on page 48)

The Kushi dam is always crowded with visitors from various parts of the country



The Kushi dam





Villagers love armymen like their own sons

OUR people render active assistance, with kinship affection and respect, to the men and officers of their heroic People's Army who are defending the country impregnably. The workers manufacture what are needed in national defence with a will and furnish necessary supplies to the army preferentially. The peasants provide the army with the choicest food grains and subsidiary food.

People in different parts of the country from time to time visit army units, to say nothing of red-letter days, to see what they are in need of, inform them of what is going on in the rear and give art performances for them.

Invariable is the people's warm affection for the men and officers of the People's Army.

The servicemen, too, deeply love the people who are reliably defending the rear; they spare nothing for the people with whom they share sweets and bitters.

They have been actively helping the people in socialist construction. Many towns, factories and irrigation projects were rehabilitated and constructed by them after the Patriotic War of Liberation alone. In the areas where they are stationed they often give co-operative farmers a helping hand in farming and arranging farm villages in a neat way. The people at all times enjoy reliable protection and assistance of the men and officers of the People's Army.

The unity of army and people is a traditional fine trait of our people and People's Army. The Korean People's Army faithfully serves the people, and the people, on their part, love, support and aid their army.

Unity of Army and People

RI YU SOP

The army and people are united in the singleness of mind and purpose.

An army, however strong it may be, cannot display its strength to the full unless it enjoys support and encouragement from its people. Proceeding from its class nature and mission, the Korean People's Army maintains close bonds of kinship with the people and enjoys their active support and deep affection.

The Korean People's Army was organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader and inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; it is formed with the best sons and daughters of the workers, peasants and other sections of the working people.

The People's Army is the revolutionary armed forces of the Workers' Party of Korea and the genuine army of the people which fights for the independence of the country, the liberation of the people and the final victory of the Korean revolution. Under the leadership of the Party, the People's Army, united in a body with the people, implemented its revolutionary assignments creditably in each period and at each stage of the revolution.

The People's Army reliably protected the gains of people's creative labour and of the revolution in the peaceful years after the country's liberation. During the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, the People's Army, united in a body with the people, waged a heroic struggle for freedom of the country and happiness of the people. The people in the rear dauntlessly and successfully carried out the war-time production and assisted the front in defiance of the ceaseless indiscriminate bombings and strafings of the enemy planes. Demolished railways and bridges were repaired in a few hours; peasants did farming in camouflage coveralls; and the people in the areas near the frontlines carried the ammunition and provisions to battlefields almost every day. Armymen defended every inch of soil of the country to the last drop of their blood, and protected the people laying down their lives. The

People's Army successfully overcame the severe ordeals in which the destiny of the country was to be decided and won a great victory.

Since the ceasefire, the People's Army has been firmly safeguarding the revolutionary gains for which our people shed blood. It also has made an active contribution to socialist construction of the country, fully demonstrating the noble character of the army of the people that has been educated and brought up by the Party.

All these achievements made by the People's Army are attributable to the sagacious leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people.

The trait of unity between army and people displayed among our people and servicemen has a deep historical root.

In the days when our country was under Japanese imperialist colonial rule the traditional trait of unity between army and people, one of the sources of the invincible strength of a revolutionary army, was established by the anti-Japanese guerillas, the first Marxist-Leninist armed forces of our country, organized and commanded by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Acting upon Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching, "As fish cannot live out of water, so the guerillas cannot live apart from the people," the anti-Japanese guerillas, maintaining close bonds of kinship with the people, fought devotedly for the liberation of the country and the happiness of the people and won a brilliant victory.

The anti-Japanese guerillas, regarding the masses of the people as the creators of history and a source of inexhaustible might, armed themselves firmly with the revolutionary mass viewpoint and popular style of work, which enabled them to love the people and fight relying upon them. And they used them in practice in any adversity.

They also established a tradition of always sharing sweets and bitters with the people and fighting in defence of the interests of the people in any untold hardships and trials.

This noble revolutionary tradition has been carried forward more brilliantly by our people and People's Army.

The unity of army and people in our country is based on the community of socio-political and class status, aims and interests.

"Our people and their army form a whole and a family united with the community of interests and aims and with a common mission to safeguard the independence of their country." (Kim Il Sung)

In our country today all people are socialist working people and are striving for a common goal.

The undivided sway of the socialist relations of production has served to put an end to class antagonism in our country and served as a condition for the commonness of the social status, aims and interests of the entire people. Especially, in our country today solid unity has been formed between Party and army, between Party and people, and between army and people, and the only Party ideas have been strengthened more firmly.

Our people and army regard the Party's decisions and the teachings of the Leader as the supreme expression of their interests in life;

they are fully resolved to go through any difficulties and hardships if the Party and the Leader call on them for action.

Thanks to the thorough establishment of the only Party ideas, all the policies set forth by the Party and the Leader have been successfully carried through to become a material force, and the unity and solidarity of the People's Army and the people who are bound together by the community of socio-political and class status has been further strengthened.

With the successful implementation of the Party's policy of increasing defence power and arming the entire people in view of the prevailing situation, the class consciousness and the sense of common responsibility of the army and the people have been heightened as never before with regard to defending the country and the revolution and liberating the southern part of the country from the yoke of U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

Our people and People's Army, rallied in a monolithic unity with one idea and will around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, are further consolidating the northern part of the country, turning it into a firm revolutionary base and an impregnable fortress.

Our People's Army, trained under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader into powerful revolutionary armed forces, each fighter of which is a match for a hundred foes, is smashing the enemy's manoeuvres for a new war on each occasion, enjoying the deep trust and love of the people, and is fully prepared to wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a blow in concert with the armed people in case of emergency and carry through the revolutionary cause of the country's reunification.

Today the unity of army and people is further displayed with each passing day as the People's Army serves the people devotedly, the masses of the people give active assistance to the People's Army, and the army and the people, rallied solidly in a body around the Party, co-operate closely with each other, under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader.

Korean People's Armymen helping co-op farmers in their rice harvesting



Korea Must Be Reunified by the Koreans Themselves

Twenty-two years have already elapsed since Korea was divided into North and South owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army.

The division of the territory for more than twenty years has brought immeasurably great obstacles to the unified development of the country and to the everyday life of the Korean people. It is further widening the disparity between the North and the South in all aspects of life and is demolishing even the national affinity of our homogeneous nation. Particularly it seriously affects the social and economic life in South Korea.

The question of Korea's reunification is a question of restoring the unity of a temporarily divided territory. It is an internal affair which must be settled by the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made consistent and sincere efforts to put an end as soon as possible to the abnormal situation caused by the territorial division and national split and achieve the country's reunification by the efforts of the Korean people themselves according to the principle of self-determination of peoples.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, stated: "We have all along proceeded from the position that the reunification issue, an internal question of our nation, should be solved on the principle that the reunification should be brought about by us Koreans tolerating no outside interference, in a democratic way, and by peaceful means." To solve the reunification issue by the efforts of the Korean people themselves with no outside interference, all foreign troops should be withdrawn first of all. So long as foreign troops are occupying the territory, there can be no independence of the nation or freedom of expression of the popular masses' will. No foreign troops are stationed whatever in the northern part of our country today.

Therefore, the Government of the D.P.R.K. has advocated with all consistency that Korea be reunified by setting up a unified, democratic central government through free North-South general elections by the Korean people themselves with no outside interference, following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea.

This is a fair proposal reflecting the aspirations of the entire Korean people and represents the most correct way of building an independent, unified country by the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. put forth a proposal for a North-South Confederation as a transitional step, if the South Korean authorities could not accept the proposal for free North-South general elections at once.

The Confederation plan aims to facilitate co-operation and interchange between the two zones for common interests of the nation, while retaining the existing political and social systems in North and South Korea.

Although it falls short of complete reunification of the country, the establishment of the Confederation would open a phase favorable for the promotion of understanding between the North and the South and the acceleration of the reunification of the country through the discussion and favorable settlement of the economic and cultural problems.

Then, the Government of the D.P.R.K. made proposals on several occasions for realizing economic and cultural exchanges at least, leaving political questions aside, if the South Korean authorities could not accept the Confederation plan.

Besides, the Government of the D.P.R.K., reflecting the earnest desire of the people of North and South Korea, more than once advanced proposals for restoring cultural ties and opening travel and scientific, sports, cultural and postal exchanges between the North and the South.

Proceeding from the compatriotic love, it also many times expressed its readiness to take the unemployed and wandering orphans of South Korea to the northern part of the country and provide them with stable living and relieve the afflicted people of South Korea.

In order to ease tensions in Korea the Government of the D.P.R.K. also proposed to reduce the armed forces of North and South Korea to the minimum respectively and conclude a peace agreement not to use force against each other. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already made it clear that it is ready to abrogate the military treaties it has concluded with foreign countries on condition that the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from South Korea and the South Korean authorities scrap all its military treaties and agreements with foreign countries.

As is clear from all this, the Government of the D.P.R.K. has suggested every possible means to restore the severed national ties and achieve the reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves, and has never once spared efforts to bring them into reality.

However, none of our proposals for promoting the country's reunification, the national task of the Korean people, has been materialized till this day.

This is wholly due to the deterrent schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupy South Korea militarily and indulge in aggravating the split of our nation, and of their stooges.

For more than twenty years the U.S. imperialists have been occupying South Korea militarily and carrying out a colonial enslavement policy, doing everything to perpetuate the split of the Korean nation. They have thoroughly turned South Korea into their colony and war base, and are scheming to extend their domination to the northern part of our country with South Korea as the springboard. They hold the real power in South Korea and are ruthlessly oppressing and exploiting the South Korean people. They hamper Korea's reunification by all means, illegally bringing up the Korean question for debate at the United Nations.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique make no secret of the fact that they are opposed to both the country's reunification and North-South contact, prattling that the reunification issue, like the Hundred Years War, should be tackled generation after generation or could be brought up for discussion in the latter half of the 1970's and that the North-South contact is impossible. They have openly rejected all the reasonable proposals put forward by the Government of the D.P.R.K.; they are opposed even to the humanitarian proposal for resuming the postal exchange between the North and the South. They suppress by the bayonet the South Korean people who call for the country's reunification. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who in the past put to death those patriotic-minded pressmen who advocated the country's independent reunification are now ruthlessly punishing those politicians who insist upon the opening of the North-South postal exchange and travel, on the charge of "an offence against the state policy."

They only clamour about reunification through "U.N.-observed elections." The United Nations itself has neither the right nor competence to interfere in Korea's reunification issue; and the fraudulent nature of the "U.N.-observed elections" has long been brought to light. In particular, the "presidential elections" and "elections to the national assembly" held in South Korea in 1967 were far more of a terrorist, fraudulent nature than the unfair elections in 1960 which gave cause to the popular uprising culminating in the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime. Last year's "elections" laid bare more clearly the fraudulent nature of the "U.N.-observed elections" and aroused fresh indignation on the part of the South Korean people.

The "U.N.-observed elections" are no more than a fraud, a humbug in which the freedom of expression of the people's will is stamped out at the point of the bayonet of the U.S. troops and the fabrication of the results of elections is covered up with the U.N. flag. Through this fraud, the U.S. imperialists scheme to extend their colonial rule established in South Korea to the northern part of our country.

Today, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi

clique are dead set against the reunification of Korea, laying new obstacles in the way of reunification. In an attempt to prop up the decayed pillars of their colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are bringing Japanese militarists and Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea. Meanwhile, they have dragged out tens of thousands of South Korean puppet troops to serve as cannon fodder in the war of aggression in South Vietnam. At the same time, they are aggravating tensions in Korea to the utmost to start a new war, gravely threatening peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia: they are reinforcing the puppet army in South Korea, bringing more new-type weapons and combat material to strengthen its equipment, and constantly holding military exercises and launching provocations against the northern part of the country.

All this testifies that so long as South Korea remains under the occupation of the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism and the puppet regime is bolstered up by its bayonets in South Korea, the reunification of Korea cannot be realized, nor can the threat of a new war in Korea be dispelled. It is impossible to put an end to the split of the country before the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of South Korea and the puppets who usher outside forces into it are wiped out.

The reunification of the country is an internal affair of the Korean people, which must be settled by the Korean people themselves. In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung emphasized as follows:

"The country's reunification is the most pressing task confronting our people and an honorable task which must be settled in our generation. We cannot on any account hand down the divided country in our next generation. We are firmly determined to reunify the country in our generation."

Now, the Korean people's aspirations for the country's reunification are stronger than ever and the situation is turning decisively favorable for the Korean people who are fighting for the country's reunification.

The people in the northern part of the country energetically endeavouring to thoroughly implement the Party's line of carrying on the economic construction in parallel with defence buildup, are further consolidating our firm revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily to meet the forthcoming grand revolutionary event of the country's reunification with full preparations.

In order to restore the severed national ties under the banner of independence and self-reliance, the South Korean people are waging a resolute struggle against the splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Many progressive people all over the world extend an active support to the Korean people in their struggle for the country's reunification.

There is no doubt that the entire people of North and South Korea will drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and wipe out their running dogs and achieve the country's reunification by themselves through their joint efforts and a nationwide struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Japanese Militarism and the Aggressive War in Vietnam

Today Japanese militarism has become an active partner of U.S. imperialism in the aggression on Vietnam.

The whole territory of Japan is placed at the disposal of U.S. imperialism as a military base. It is now an operational base of the U.S. navy and air force, and plays the role of an intermediate station linking the U.S. mainland and Vietnam. "F-105" fighter bombers and "B-52" strategic bombers of the U.S. air force take off from the air bases of Okinawa and Iwakuni on long-range bombing sallies to Vietnam. And the U.S. 7th fleet and nuclear submarines operating off the coast of Vietnam use Yokosuga, Sasebo, and other Japanese naval ports as their bases. Most of the U.S. imperialist military personnel and munitions hurled into the Vietnam war are shipped via Japan. In 1966 the number of U.S. military personnel including combat troops who passed through the Haneda airport was nearly 4 times greater than in the previous year and the amount of the U.S. war supplies shipped to Vietnam via Yokosuga reached 5 times. This shows that Japan is assuming an increasing role in the war of aggression in Vietnam in proportion as the U.S. imperialists escalate the war.

Relaying war supplies from the United States to Vietnam is not all of the role Japan is playing. The Japanese militarists produce and supply a huge amount of weapons and war material to the U.S. imperialists.

At present the Japanese militarists supply nearly all the war material the U.S. imperialists need in the Vietnam war—various types of weapons ranging from missiles to rifles, ammunition, military vehicles, machinery, building materials, military uniforms, combat boots, medicines, and food, and what not. In particular, they supply U.S. imperialism with 90 per cent of napalm shells and a huge quantity of chemicals including poison gas used in Vietnam. The Japanese militarists have thus turned criminals who are massacring innocent people in South Vietnam. Besides, Japan is supplying weapons and munitions to the puppets and satellites of the U.S. imperialists such as South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, that are dispatching their troops as mercenaries to fight in the aggressive war in Vietnam. Thus, to all intents and purposes, Japan has now become the Asian arsenal for the U.S. imperialists.

Japan is also a repair shop in the service of U.S. imperialism; she has taken upon herself the repairs of almost all combat material of the U.S. army damaged in the Vietnam war. Most of the U.S. aircraft, tanks, and vessels damaged in the Vietnam war go through repairs in the munitions factories and dockyards of Japan, and their volume is increasing as the Vietnam war is dragging on endlessly and U.S. im-

perialism is suffering more and more setbacks.

Moreover, the Sato clique is mobilizing manpower of Japan to assist the U.S. imperialists in the war.

Due to the strong opposition of the Japanese people the Japanese militarists dare not dispatch their troops to Vietnam so far. But they have already sent about 2,000 seamen, medical workers, technicians, and laborers, who are engaged in the military transportation for the U.S. army, in the medical care of wounded U.S. and puppet soldiers, and in building war bases for U.S. imperialism. Especially, the bacteriological experts sent by the Japanese militarists take a direct part in the U.S. imperialists' barbarous "scorched-earth" operations. The Japanese militarists have also sent "anti-guerilla experts" to help the U.S. imperialists in their "pacification operations."

No wonder that the U.S. military bosses are now repeating that without Japan they cannot go on with the war in Vietnam.

The Sato clique not only is giving military assistance to the U.S. imperialists, but is working actively as their head servant, as a political and diplomatic excuse for their aggressive acts.

It is well known that when the whole world was enraged and was angrily denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their bombing of the Hanoi and Haiphong areas, the Sato clique unhesitatingly tried to justify their act of barbarity, praising the criminal act as a "righteous action for peace."

The Sato clique has taken an active part in the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to recruit cannon fodder for the aggressive war in Vietnam. It also serves as the most zealous salesman of Johnson's "peace goods." Each time the U.S. imperialists clamored about "peace negotiations," the Sato clique was the first to express its support to the U.S. stand, advertising and publicizing it.

Early in 1966, immediately after Johnson made a noise about the "pursuit of peace," the Sato clique dispatched a special mission to make a tour of over twenty countries in Asia, Africa and Europe with the aim of advertising and winning support for Johnson's "peace goods." This is but one example. Japanese Foreign Minister Miki's European tour last year also had the same sinister aim.

By request of U.S. imperialism, the Sato group actively assisting U.S. imperialism's Asian puppets and satellites including South Korea that have sent the troops to South Vietnam, as well as its South Vietnamese puppet.

The Sato clique is engaged in a vicious political struggle. It has already given economic "aid" to South Vietnam to achieve its political and economic "stabilization" on one hand and, on the other, it has sent Japanese Buddhist monks to undermine the anti-U.S.

anti-government movement of the South Vietnamese Buddhists by means of conciliation.

Even the propaganda leaflets dropped over North Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists are printed in Japan.

Especially, Sato's recent trip to Southeast Asia revealed the Japanese militarists' aim. Through Sato's Saigon visit, the Japanese militarists tried to prop up the decayed pillars of the toppling Thieu-Ky puppet regime by giving "support" and economic and military "assistance" to it which is completely discarded by the South Vietnamese people and is barely kept in existence by force of the arms of U.S. imperialism.

Following Sato's visit to Saigon, the Japanese militarists, who have already given a certain amount of "aid" to South Vietnam, are more actively taking part in the carrying out of the "pacification plan" of the U.S. imperialists by giving more "aid" to the Saigon puppet regime for "agricultural development" and "technical development."

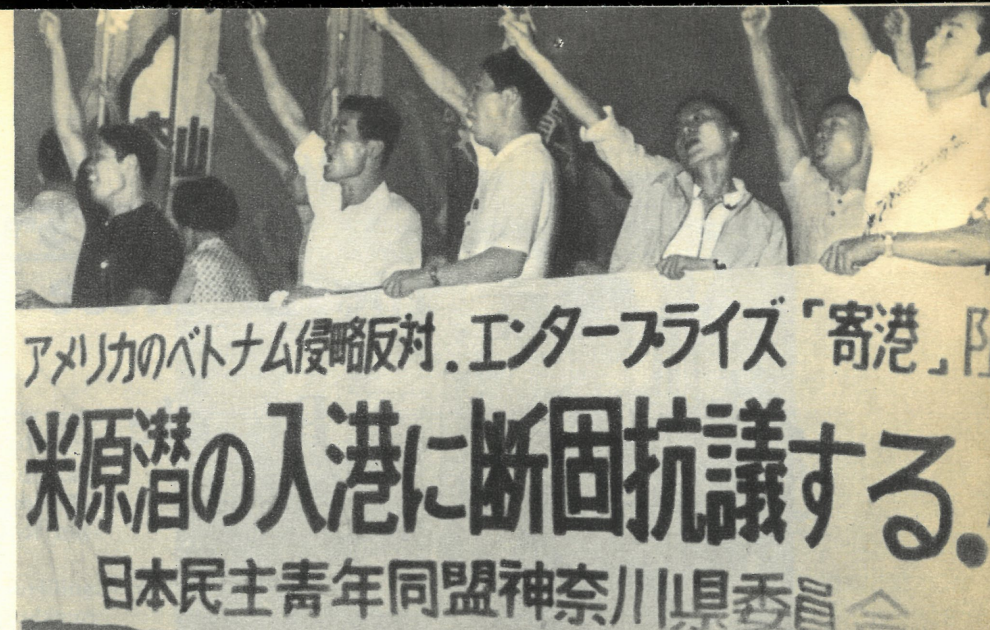
Revealing himself as a faithful servant of U.S. imperialism during his trip, Sato "persuaded" Asia's anti-communist puppets to render better service in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam.

All this shows that Japanese militarism is the most faithful agent and accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the latter's Asian aggression.

Through such frantic war collaboration, the Japanese militarists seek to destroy, first of all, the national-liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people, check the growth of the national-liberation movements in all parts of Asia and thus easily achieve their wild design of resuming their Asian aggression.

The Japanese militarists pursue the sinister aim to build up a vantage-ground from which they can extend their aggressive tentacles to South Korea and the Southeast Asian countries and form their own "sphere of influence," in return for their active support of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Vietnam. Irrefutable evidence of this is their huge investments in the "Southeast Asian Development Bank," and their leading role at the "Conference for Southeast Asian Economic Development" and "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference."

Actively taking part in the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Asia, the Japanese militarists have been



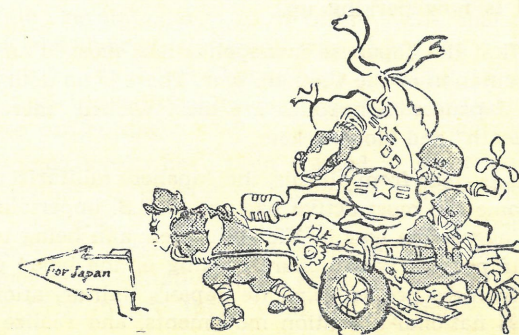
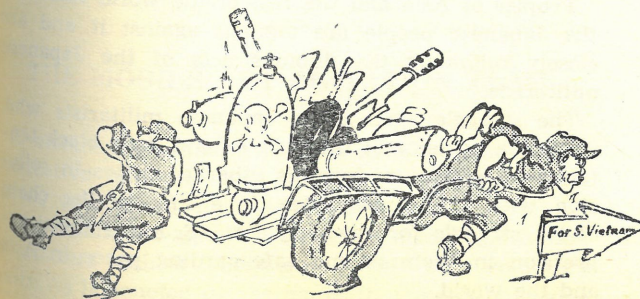
Japanese people denounce the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and the entry of a U.S. nuclear submarine into Yokosuga

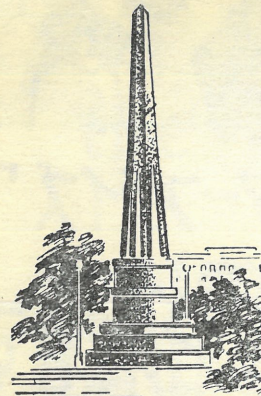
making every effort to turn Southeast Asia into a "stable" market for their goods and a raw materials supplier. For this purpose, they have penetrated deep into all fields of the economy of Southeast Asian countries through various forms of "economic and technical co-operations" and "joint development plans" and are trying to seize the levers of control over their economy and subject it to the Japanese economy.

And by taking an active part in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Vietnam, they are plotting to step up militarization at home under the pretext of "war menace." And at the same time, they are calculating that their role as a purveyor of war supplies for the U.S. imperialists' Vietnam war will enable them not only to get out of the imminent crisis of surplus production but also make enormous profits as they did in the Korean war to build up their economic might to assume the "hegemony" in Asia in the future.

In the Vietnam war, the Japanese monopolies made as much money as 323 million dollars in 1965 and 470 million in 1966. Taking into account their increased exports to the United States, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Thailand, the sum of money they made from the Vietnam war added up to 1,600-1,700 million dollars in 1966.

The income the Japanese monopolies are drawing from the Vietnam war keeps growing; the figure for the first half of 1967 was 33.5 per cent bigger than that





Greetings to the Burmese People

KANG CHOL

The 4th of January, 1968, is the 20th anniversary of Burma's independence which the Burmese people won by crushing the prolonged colonial rule of the British imperialists.

On the occasion of the red-letter day the Korean people extend warm greetings to the fraternal people of Burma.

Burma has a long history and a brilliant national culture. From olden times it has been called a granary of Southeast Asia and a country of teak. The country abounds in underground resources—precious stones, petroleum, iron, coal, and zinc. But these riches had been robbed for a long time by the British colonialists who had occupied Burma and cruelly oppressed and exploited her people.

From the first days of the country's seizure by the British colonialists, the Burmese people fought stubbornly for national independence and liberation. During the second world war they waged an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, and in the postwar years they again put up a strong resistance struggle against the British colonialists.

At last, on January 4, 1948, Burma proclaimed independence. Independence of Burma was a great victory in the prolonged struggle of her people for national independence and liberation against imperialism and

colonialism; it added a new brilliant page to their history.

Since independence the Burmese people have waged a strenuous struggle to eradicate the aftermaths of colonialism, consolidate their national independence, build the national economy and develop national culture, while resolutely repulsing all the subversive activities and plots of the U.S. and British imperialists.

The working people of Burma have built many new factories and reclaimed a vast tract of wasteland. Today Burma's industrial and agricultural production is rising year by year.

The Burmese government has nationalized the schools run by foreigners, and the Burmese language is used in all schools in place of English which was the official language before.

These successes achieved by the Burmese people since their country's independence represent a brilliant victory in their struggle for independent development.

The Korean people wholeheartedly rejoice in the successes of the Burmese people in building a new life.

The Burmese government is striving actively to develop friendship with the newly-independent states in Asia and Africa, opposing the schemes of the imperialists for war provocation and their policy of mili-

tary alliances.

This policy of the Burmese government enjoys support from the peoples in all parts of the world; it proves a telling blow to the imperialists and colonialists.

Though Korea and Burma are far apart from each other, the peoples of the two countries shared a like fate in the past: they were subjected to oppression and exploitation by the imperialists and colonialists, and waged a prolonged struggle against the foreign aggressors for national independence and liberation.

Today the Korean and Burmese peoples are waging a joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, constantly developing their relations of friendship and co-operation.

The Korean people value friendship with the Burmese people and endeavour to develop it further.

The economic and cultural exchanges between our two countries are brisk. Already in 1957 a trade agreement was concluded, and in May 1958 our trade representation was set up in Burma and has since been in operation there.

Consuls-general are exchanged since May 1961, which has made a great contribution to the development of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Especially the friendly meeting and talks between Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Prime Minister Ne Win of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma which took place in Rangoon in April 1961 were a great event making for the development of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

The Korean people are convinced that their friendship and co-operation with the Burmese people will develop further. In future, too, they will give active support to the Burmese people in their struggle for the defence of their national independence against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people sincerely wish the people of Burma still greater successes in their struggle for the independent development of the country.

old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prospere Sphere."

Indeed, the Vietnam war has brought a new phase in the process of the revival of Japanese militarism.

Peoples of Asia and the rest of the world including the Japanese people are vigilant against it and are closely following the dubious acts of the Japanese militarists.

The struggle against the Japanese militarists who making a bonanza of the war, extend their black tentacles of aggression towards other countries in collusion with U.S. imperialism, is a link in the chain of the struggle for checking the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Vietnam and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

Sports and Culture

JUDO MATCH

Some time ago a friendly match between the judo teams of our country and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic was held at the Pyongyang City Gymnasium. Our country was represented by the Moranbong team. The R.S.F.S.R. team consisted of outstanding champions of the Soviet Union.

Two bouts took place and both were very thrilling. The first was a group match participated in by players in three weight categories—63, 70, and 80 kg. classes. Each team showed unique tactics and fine skills.

The champions of the Moranbong team overwhelmed their opponents, exhibiting strong fighting spirit and a high level of skill.

Meanwhile, the players of the R.S.F.S.R. warded off the attacks of their opponents adroitly by swift movements and often attempted counterattacks.

Kim An Hong of the Moranbong team won two bouts. He displayed wonderful skills in cross-buttocks and other tricks in his encounter with Kardopolov Valeri, winning applause from the audience.

The game between Jo Yang Su and Sabotchenko Valetin was also exciting. As soon as it began, Jo Yang Su skillfully gave the opponent a nice fall by lying down and hurling him backward over himself, but Sabotchenko Valetin instantly launched a counterattack with swift movements. In the hot game Jo Yang Su won on a decision.

The second friendly bout took place in round games according to weights.

Players of the R.S.F.S.R., drawing on the experience obtained in the previous match, made a good showing by combining a variety of tactics and won admiration from the audience.

In this match, too, the home players defeated their opponents, exhibiting great mettle and fine techniques against the physical handicap that their rivals weighed heavier on the average.

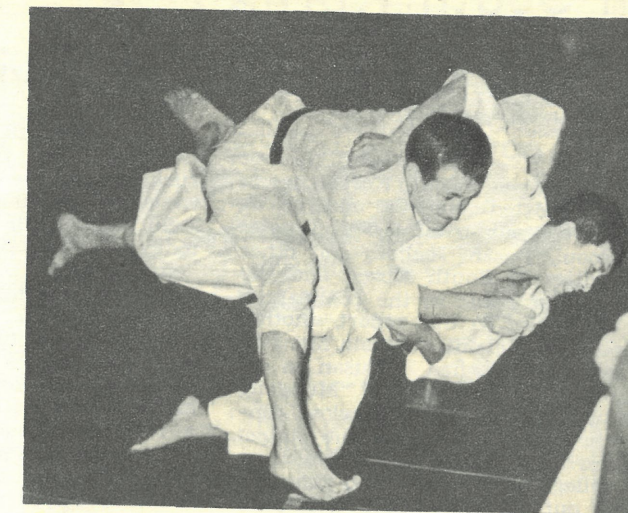
Kim An Hong appeared in the 80 kg. class event, Rim Tae Gyu in the 63 kg. class event, and Ri Mu Nam in the 70 kg. class event. They all defeated their opponents with credit, winning warm applause from the audience.

The match ended in 7:3 in favour of the Moranbong team of our country.

THE MOBILE ART-AGITATION TEAM

A mobile art-agitation team is in operation at each productive unit and each outpost of life in our factories, enterprises and co-operative farms.

The mobile art-agitation team is a mass organization of workers with artistic talents formed on a voluntary basis. As is denoted by the name, its mission is to give



The first judo match played between our Moranbong team and the Soviet team

correct and timely explanation and publicity, in a militant and flexible artistic form, to the Party policies for the given period among the workers, calling upon them to rise and carry out the policies.

According to its monthly plan of activity, the members of the team prepare programs and rehearse their pieces in their off-hours. When ready, they are off to work-places and give performances. Being rendered in a flexible artistic form, the program usually consists of short and simple pieces such as dramatic sketch, verse recitation, variety show, narrative, chorus, vocal solo, duet, and group or solo dance. In recent years many good works of diverse forms have appeared which have been created by the masses themselves and meet their tastes.

Members of the mobile art-agitation team of Pyongyang Bus Service Station No. 1, for example, have produced a variety, "Forward for National Reunification!" which contains verse recitation, singing, comic chatting, and other interesting items. Each item vividly depicts the earnest desire of our people for the country's reunification, their determination to reunify the country within the life of the present generation, and their struggle for increased production to expedite the national cause.

The poetical drama "We Will Live in the Way They Did" presented by the mobile art-agitation team of the Kaesong lime-building-materials producers' co-operative teaches the co-operative members through a vivid artistic representation that each worker should emulate the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas and their revolutionary way of life and work, who always remained boundlessly faithful to the Leader and unconditionally performed his orders in whatever difficulties.

Many good works have been created at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, Sungho-ri Cement Factory, Pyongyang Building Machine Plant and many other factories, enterprises and co-operative farms.

The mobile art-agitation teams are loved by the masses, for they inspire them with joy, optimism and courage.

In South Korea A Community of Swindlers

Not long ago a South Korean newspaper reported about the wide circulation of counterfeit 500-won notes in Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, and other big cities of South Korea and the subsequent panic in the commercial circles. Prior to this report, another paper wrote about a certain Mr. Jun, a swindler who had in Pusan an office with the signboard of "Mungang Cultural Office" and had close connections with officials of the puppet authorities. He lured more than thirty college graduates and cheated them out of 10,000-20,000 won each by promising them to help find employment, and then absconded with the money.

There are daily occurrences in South Korea. That is why people call South Korea a "community of swindlers." Imitation drugs and dishonored cheques are common phenomena. Fraudulence and swindle is widespread in South Korea. It affects every aspect of life, be it private or public.

South Korea is so degraded and infested with humbug that people have to question "sham or genuine?" whenever they buy something or listen to others in order to make sure they are not cheated.

Everything sold and every word

spoken must be vouched for with the word "genuine."

Such is South Korean society of today. In South Korea the swindling practice does not end here. The successive "presidents" of the puppet regime were elected by forged "ballots." Syngman Rhee who was kicked out by the South Korean people, had also taken office as president as a result of fraudulent "elections."

The quisling Pak Jung Hi, a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism in South Korea, is no exception. He is openly betraying the country and the people in dispatching troops to South Vietnam and selling off compatriots under the name of "emigration." He is practising fraudulence and hoax, while clamouring about "liquidation of injustice and corruption." He is the very prototype of imitation in South Korea. This was fully confirmed during the terror-ridden "presidential elections" last May.

The "community of swindlers," a source of distress to millions of people, must be liquidated as early as possible. To this end, the Yanks who introduced and spread the swindling practices should be driven out and the bogus "president" and the bogus government must be thrown overboard.

"OVERFLOW OF QUACK MEDICINES"



Stamps of KOREA

Recently the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of stamps on deer.

Stamp 1, 5 jun, black deer (Cervus unicolor swinoei). The black deer is rather big in stature and lives on main-

ly grass and tree leaves and sprouts. Its antler is used for medicinal purposes.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, Arctic deer (Rangifer tarandus). This deer is being domesticated as an industrial animal.

Stamp 3, 70 jun, broad-antlered deer (Cervus damal). This deer is widely raised as an ornamental animal.

All stamps measure 26×36 mm. Multicolour. Offset.



(Continued from page 39)

After all crossed the river safely, Comrade Kim Il Sung left several men behind at the Kushi dam to secure the guerilla force's retreat and then, personally leading the unit, climbed up Mt. Konjangdok.

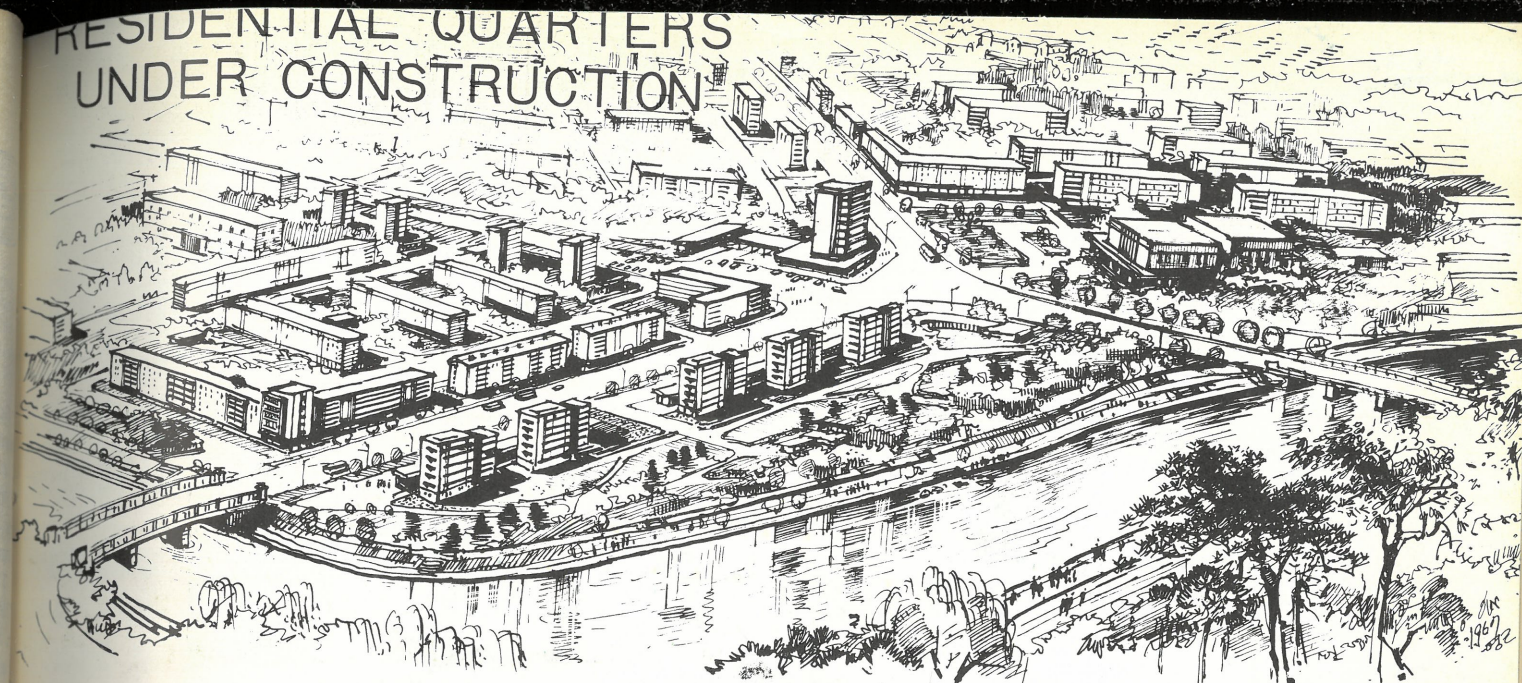
We stood long lost in deep thought on the shore of the Amrok, the historic river which the anti-Japanese guerillas led by Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed many a time in the struggle for the restoration of the country.

Coming to ourselves, we looked around the scene once again with deep emotions: The path on the slope of Mt. Konjangdok with a gradient of over 40 degrees, the flat Swallow's Back on the other side of the river, and the forest railway running along the shore of the river, which all seemed to tell us some significant story.

Soon later we left the Kushi dam to ascend Mt. Konjangdok following the footmarks of the anti-Japanese guerillas.

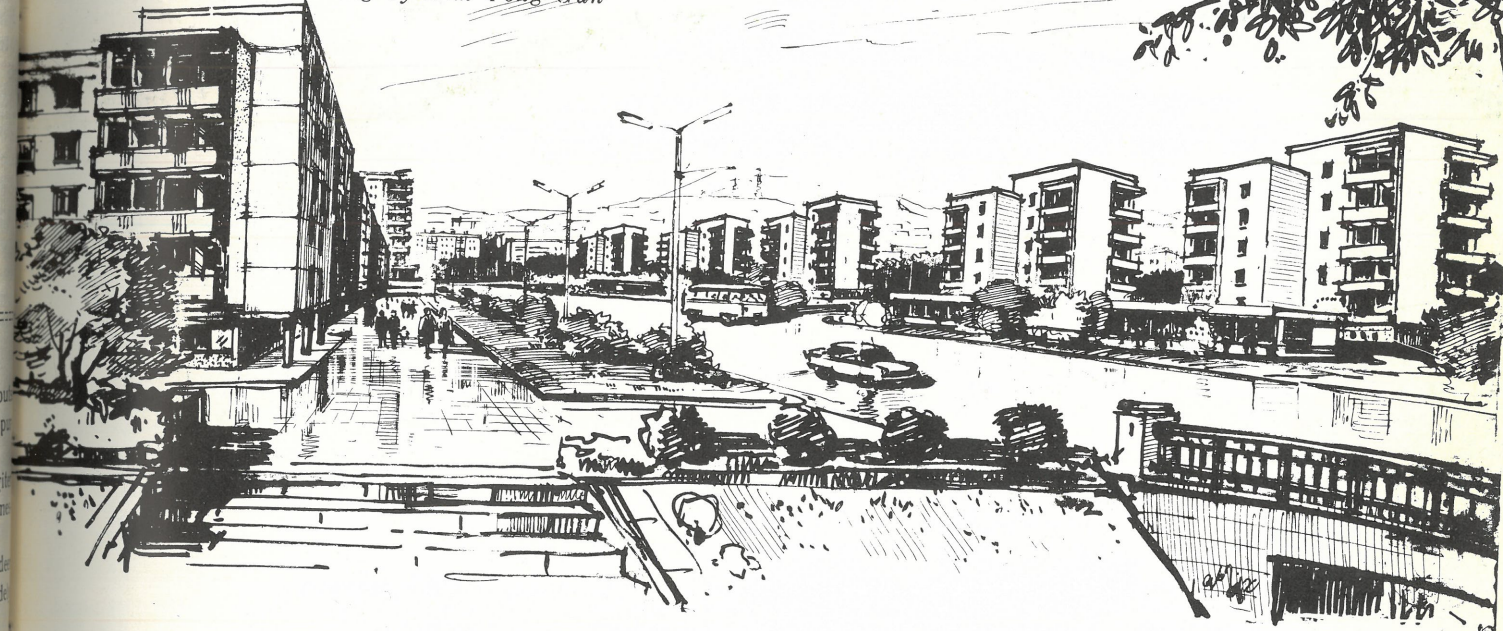
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RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION



The Sangshin-dong residential quarter in Sosong District and a street of the quarter

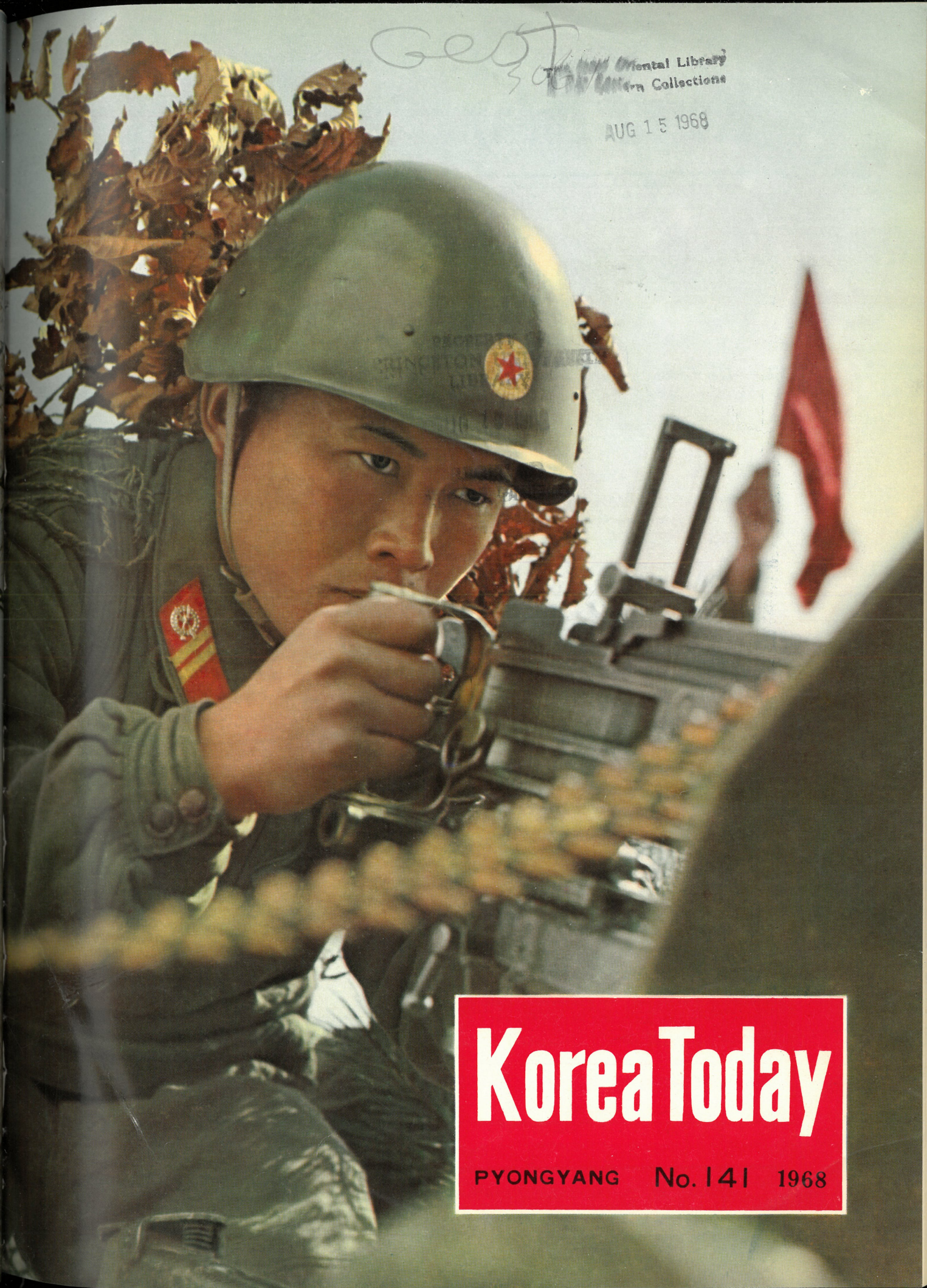
Drawing by Kim Yong Gun



A corner of Kumsusan Street Drawing by Ri Jae Son



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